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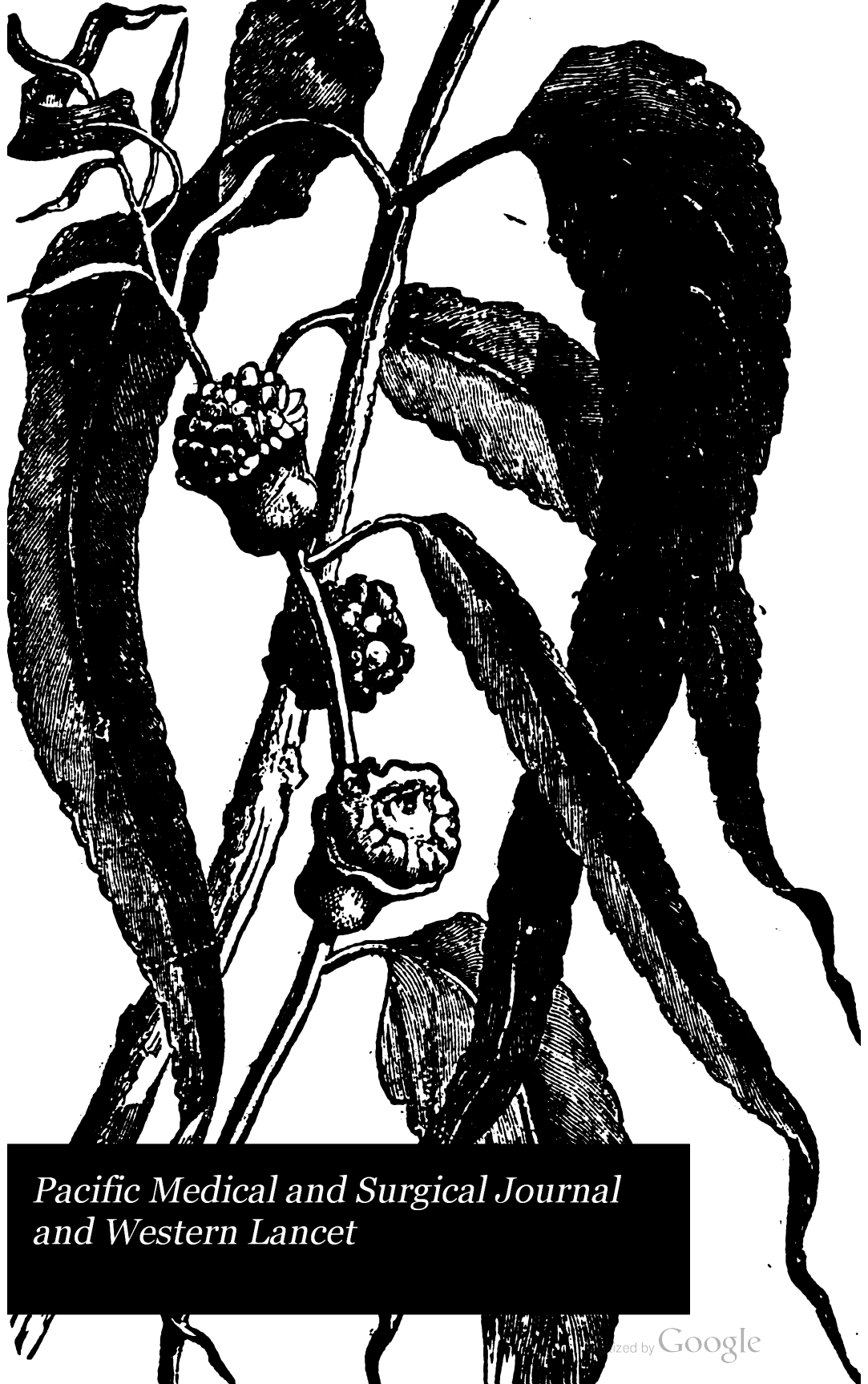
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*Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal
and Western Lancet*

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PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL

VOL. XVI.—MARCH, 1875.—No. 10.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Endo-Metritis.

A Paper read before the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement,
September 29th, 1874.

BY T. A. SNIDER, M. D.

Endometritis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the proper cavity of the uterus, or the endometrium ; but, as we frequently have inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the cavity of the cervix associated with the former, and as the treatment of the one necessarily involves, to a considerable extent, the treatment of the other, I shall consider them conjointly.

Endotrachelium is a word adopted very properly, I think, by Dr. Peaslee, in preference to the mongrel word *endocervical*, which is a combination of Greek and Latin in the same word ; whereas *endotrachelium* is from the Greek, signifying *within the neck*. The same word is used in the muscles of the neck, as the *trachelo-mastoid*, etc.

Endometritis and endotrachelitis, then, imply an inflammation of the membrane lining the cavity of the uterus and its cervix.

Of the relative frequency of the two, endometritis I believe to be by far more common; and it usually precedes, and is the most frequent cause of, endotrachelitis and abrasion and ulceration of the os uteri. My reasons for this assumption are that all, or a greater proportion of the causes which result in diseases of the uterus act primarily upon the endometrium. The physiological relation of this membrane to all the functions of the uterus readily accounts for this. Through this membrane the blood-vessels which concern the "menstrual molimen" are distributed, and from its surface the secretion is thrown off; and all influences, either direct or indirect, affecting this secretion, induce alterations in the endometrium. When the fecundated ovum descends into the uterine cavity, it is received by the endometrium, and it is subjected to all the changes incident to pregnancy and parturition. All influences of any character whatever, producing excitement or congestion of the genital organs, result in changes by which diseased action is set up in the endometrium; and in case this excitement is of too long continuance, or from some constitutional disturbance, such as fatigue or general debility, it may become permanent. Reasoning then from cause to effect, I believe that endometritis is more common than endotrachelitis; and in this opinion I am supported by such gynecologists as Aran, Thomas, Scanzoni and Hewitt; a few, however, take the opposite view of the question; the most prominent of whom are Drs. Henry Bennet, and Byford of Chicago. With due deference to the opinion of these eminent gentlemen, I believe that endotrachelitis rarely if ever exists without more or less inflammation in the endometrium. The former is more accessible to observation, and the latter is frequently overlooked, and the patient is apt to be treated for the former and discharged as cured, only to relapse in a few weeks or months at most. As a rule, whenever the speculum reveals abrasions or ulceration of the os and cervix uteri, I invariably suspect disease of the fundus; and not very seldom do patients apply for treatment, who have been treated for the ulceration of the os and cervix, whose sufferings were un-

relieved, and the sound passed up to the fundus readily indicated the still existing and more serious cause of annoyance.

Endometritis is the almost invariable accompaniment of all profound uterine troubles, as cancerous deposits; and polypoid or fibroid bodies.

When the fecundated ovum enters the uterus, it is fixed or grafted, so to speak, into the endometrium; irritation is produced, and it becomes the seat of a hyperplasia, by which the normal decidua is formed. Should there be pre-existing disease, such for instance as syphilis, or scrofula, or endometritis in a chronic form, or if by violence, either accidental or otherwise, this is disturbed so as to induce abortion, this spot becomes the radius of the severest form of endometritis; nor does the hyperplasia or formation-process always cease when the ovum has passed away; but, in the interstitial tissue of the mucous membrane, the proliferation of cells continues, and the surface is studded with elevations; some with a broad base, and others pedimentated and polypoid. The mucous membrane is very vascular, and these growths or elevations are the source of severe menorrhagia. I think it probable that most, if not all these cases originate in subjects in whom exists some syphilitic or scrofulous taint, or a depraved state of the blood prior to conception, tending to the formation of this low order of cellular growth.

In endometritis the fundus is tender to the touch. It is a common cause of thickening and enlargement of the walls resulting from a hyperemia of long duration, and hence of flexions and versions. I am aware that it is a disputed fact whether flexions of the uterus are the cause or the effect of inflammation. While I am willing to admit that flexions may occur independently of inflammation, I am satisfied that a large majority of the cases of flexion are directly caused by inflammation, and my every-day experience increases this conviction. The intolerable sufferings of many of these cases may entirely, or to a great extent, be relieved by the proper treatment of the endometritis, notwithstanding that the flexure may remain.

Many of the symptoms of inflammation of the mucous lining of the uterus precede the leucorrhœal discharge ; but this hypersecretion usually is the first to attract the attention of the patient. This may continue from month to month ; and so long as there is a free exit to the discharge, but little pain is experienced until some obstacle is offered to the discharge of the very abundant secretion through the os, and it accumulates in the cavity of the uterus, whose walls become distended, and the patient, from time to time, complains of pains radiating from the sacrum through the lower portion of the abdomen, and along the groins forward to the pubis, and extending down the inner and upper portion of the thighs, and becoming much more intense as the monthly epoch approaches. The uterine nerves are irritated to a high degree, and by reflex action give birth to many and varied sympathetic phenomena in distant organs ; prominent among which are cardialgic pains, indigestion, obstinate meteorism, nausea and sometimes vomiting, constipation, and severe irritation of the urinary organs. The waste of albuminous substances occasioned by the hypersecretion of mucus and the impaired condition of the digestive organs, is sooner or later followed by disturbance of the functions of assimilation and hematosis, resulting in anemia, hysteria, great lassitude, and a general declension of the whole economy. The catamenia also presents notable alterations. With rare exceptions, the flow becomes irregular, is very scant, or is attended with metrorrhagia, is invariably accompanied with more or less pain, and endometritis is a common cause of dysmenorrhea.

The physical signs are equally well pronounced. Digital examination finds the vaginal portion usually thickened, and the os patulous—sometimes sufficiently so to admit the point of the index finger ; and the enlarged fundus can be readily felt by pressing the finger well up into Douglas's cul-de-sac—very tender to the touch, and most usually dislocated.

The speculum reveals the vaginal portion highly colored ; not unfrequently of a livid red ; and we rarely fail to find

excoriations, ulcerations, and sometimes granulations around the uterine orifice, and within, a plug of thick, transparent pearly mucus, clinging persistently so as to be with difficulty removed by repeated rubbings with the cotton swab, and sometimes requiring the use of the dressing-forceps to detach it; by its side issues, drop by drop, the thick, creamy, puriform, offensive uterine discharge. In some cases of long standing, the abundant collection of mucus has so dilated and attenuated the walls of the cervix and uterus, that the sound meets with no resistance, but passes readily through the inner os to the fundus; in others the swelling of the mucous membrane, and the great protuberance of the transversal folds, render its passage difficult. When it has reached the fundus, we almost invariably find the depth of the uterine cavity increased one or two or more inches; it causes severe pain; and the softened, vulnerable or granular condition of the uterine mucous membrane readily explains the fact that the use of this instrument causes more or less hemorrhage.

As previously stated, in by far a larger proportion of the cases of endotrachelitis, the cervical walls are thickened and enlarged; but I have seen some cases in which there was, on the contrary, a seeming contraction, and the cervix was very small, and the os tincæ would scarcely admit a crow-quill; but its granular condition, the severe pain on using the sound, the thick core of pearly mucus, pointed undoubtedly to a correct diagnosis.

TREATMENT.—The opinions of gynecologists are very divergent in regard to the treatment of endometritis. While some few advocate exclusively constitutional treatment, or such as will correct the consequences of the disease, and condemn all local treatment, and believe all interference with the uterine cavity as being prejudicial and only resulting in evil, the greater number at the present day favor and practice some kind of intra-uterine medication. My experience has taught me that, while a constitutional treatment, conducted so as to meet the emergencies of each case, is alto-

gether of the highest importance, a satisfactory result can only be obtained by the judicious application of remedies directly applied to the diseased membrane.

To give a detailed account of all the remedies and all the proceedings which have been recommended, would be unnecessary and consume too much time, and I shall be content to allude to the most prominent, and those especially which, in accordance with my judgment and experience, are best calculated, most surely and quickly, to bring about a favorable termination of the disease.

In the first place, if there is no positive contra indication in the general health of the patient, and the symptoms, coupled with the vaginal examination of the uterus, demonstrate the presence of congestion or hyperemia of the womb, free scarification of the vaginal portion will be of decided benefit; and not only at the outset, but through the entire treatment of the disease. I am in the habit of occasionally (according to the condition of the organ) pursuing this practice. In many cases, the mere scarifying of the cervix is insufficient, and I have adopted the plan of puncturing the cervix tolerably deep in three or four places; and for this purpose I use a guarded lancet, which, by a thumb-screw, I fix at a depth of from one-eighth to a little over one-fourth of an inch, according to the vascularity or induration of the parts. Where there is great vascularity the blood flows freely, and there is but little trouble to abstract as much blood as may be desired; but where much induration exists, the punctures must exceed the fourth of an inch, and the bleeding be encouraged by freely sponging the parts with warm water, which I accomplish by placing a bowl of warm water immediately under the mouth of the speculum, and with a piece of fine sponge held with my speculum forceps, and gently wringing it from the water, and sponging and wringing successively, induce the blood to flow as freely as desired. After the application of remedies to the endometrium, during the intervals of such applications, the scarification or puncturing of the cervix may be rendered available

for the relief of pain and the distressing weight and pressure so constantly complained of by the patient; and lastly, after all other symptoms have been relieved, and there is still thickening and induration of the uterine walls, the occasional use of the lancet, by puncturing the cervix, say once in seven to ten days, will gradually reduce them to their normal condition. In connection with local depletion, vaginal injections of tepid or warm water once or twice a day, are highly beneficial. They should be used while lying on the back, with a vessel under the hips, to catch the water, or sitting in the bath tub. Due attention in the mean time should be given to the bowels, and I am favorable to the occasional exhibition of a mercurial cathartic, followed by a saline; but where a mild purgative becomes necessary for frequent use, the sulph. magnesia with sulphuric acid and iron, taken early in the morning, answers a good purpose. Tonics, to restore the wasted condition of the blood, and to sustain the flagging powers of the system, will be in demand, and the preparations of bark, quinine and iron, will be of the highest benefit; and for the disordered state of the digestive organs, pepsin, bismuth and strychnia, will be found equally beneficial. These agents, without the observance of certain hygienic rules which must ever form the basis of all successful treatment, would be of no avail. Of these, where the circumstances of the case will admit, moderate exercise in fresh pure air, good nourishing food, abstinence from all stimulating or spirituous drinks, and last but not least, the proper regulation of the sexual desires and genital functions of the patient. For the reflex nervous disturbances, the bromides will be found of much service. Iodine and mercury, given for their specific effects in this disease, are not only useless, but pernicious, and only result in mischief. Of the ferrocyanuret of potash I have no experience, but of far more value I consider ergot and digitalis, between which in their physiological action there are many points of resemblance, both producing contraction of the blood vessels, and though the brunt of the latter falls mainly on the heart, its

action on the uterus closely resembles that of the former, and when given in full doses, produces violent uterine contractions.* I usually combine them with iron and strychnia, say twenty to thirty drops of the liquor ergotæ (Battley's), fifteen to twenty of the tincture of digitalis, and one thirtieth of a grain of strychnia to each dose. Other remedies are recommended, but on the above-mentioned I chiefly rely.

The local treatment, or intra-uterine medication consists in the application directly to the endometrium and the endotrachelium of certain medicaments in the shape of solutions by injection, or with a brush or swab of cotton at the end of a stilette, or powders, or unguents, or solid points moulded to fit a *porte caustique*. To enter into a minute detail of the manner of using all these remedies would be entirely unnecessary, as this can be found in any modern work on the subject, but I shall, in as brief a manner as possible, give my views of some of the most prominent now in use by the profession.

Of the first of these remedies, their introduction into the endometrium by injection is recommended by the highest authority; but so many serious and alarming symptoms have followed its use, that I am disposed to look upon this procedure, at least as of doubtful propriety. The most intense pain and suffering, and inflammation of a serious and even fatal character, have followed the injection of liquids into the uterine cavity. In certain pathological conditions of the uterus, the vessels are greatly dilated, and it is not certainly known whether the diseased endometrium may not admit a portion of the injected fluid into the circulation. Five to ten drops of Magendie's solution of morphia injected into the uterine cavity, has produced as decided an effect as if injected hypodermically; and it may be possible that the serious train of symptoms, uterine colic, metritis, perimetritis and death may be the result of the injected fluid passing into the circulation; but whether from this cause, or the passage of the injected fluid through the fallopian tubes, or from

*Stille's Therapeutics, page 239.

the sudden irritation and excitation of the uterine nerves, we are bound to admit that their use is at best extremely hazardous, and we are justified in using them with great caution when the uterine orifices are thoroughly dilated, and then in such small quantities as to render them almost inefficient and worthless. Aside from this, we possess agents which are more efficient, painless, and unattended with the risks thus incurred. Ointments containing nitrate of silver, belladonna, mercurial ointment, and morphia, are all recommended, and are valuable agents in the management of these cases. Of all remedies which have been recommended for intra-uterine application, I consider nitrate of silver, sulphate of zinc, carbolic acid, and the fuming nitric acid, as holding a higher position than all others. The two first may be applied in powder through the insufflator, or in the shape of points moulded to proper size and shape, and passed through a Simpson's uterine *porte caustique*, and left to dissolve in the uterine cavity. This latter I believe to be the most certain and efficient mode of using it. The use of the fuming nitric acid was first, I believe, recommended by Dr. Lombe Athill, of Dublin. I consider it of more value than all others with which I have any experience. It causes but little pain, much less than the solid nitrate, producing a superficial slough, which leaves a healthy granulating surface behind. Dr. Athill thus describes his mode of using this potent remedy in chronic endometritis, with a rough, granular condition of the membrane, attended with menorrhagia. "The os and cervix uteri having been previously dilated with sea-tangle tents, the os is brought into view with the duck-bill speculum, which protects the posterior wall from any risk of injury, its concavity being smeared with lard to prevent the acid from corroding it, while the anterior wall is guarded by the vulsellum with which the lip is firmly held; the wire armed with a piece of lint saturated with the acid, is then passed boldly and rapidly through the dilated cervix, swept round the entire of the interior of the uterine walls and withdrawn. In some cases in which the

disease is of old standing and the hemorrhage has been severe, I even repeat the application, and pass the stilette, armed with a fresh piece of cotton, and saturated with the acid a second time, up to the fundus, so as to insure the thorough cauterization of the whole inner surface of the uterus, and that that may be accomplished is beyond the possibility of doubt. As soon as the cauterization has been effected, another piece of cotton soaked in water should be at once applied to the os, to prevent the vagina being injured by any acid discharge which might issue from the uterus, and then the lip being freed from the vulsellum, and the speculum withdrawn, the patient is to be placed in bed." The subsequent treatment, he says, is very simple. Should the patient suffer pain, which she seldom does to any great degree, I order a morphia suppository to be introduced into the rectum ; but even this, in the majority of cases, is unnecessary. In the New York obstetrical society, Dr. Chamberlain reports exceedingly favorable results from its use, to both cervical and corporal canal in 4-5 dispensary patients, where he has used it without the least unpleasant symptoms.

Dr. Thomas also reports having used it frequently, in fact used it daily in his office, and knows no application to the cervix which he likes so well ; would not like to carry it to the fundus in an office patient who could not remain perfectly quiet for some little time afterwards.

Dr. Marion Sims reports having used it frequently and has no reason to be dissatisfied with its use.

In some of the cases in which I have used the nitric acid, I have dilated the os and cervix uteri and proceeded to cauterize the interior of the uterus in a similar manner to that already described ; but in the majority of cases I find the instrument which I shew you, to answer every purpose. It consists of a platinum tube or canula on the end of a long adjusted handle, with an obturator on the uterine end. It is flexed, and is passed into the uterus in the same manner as the uterine sound. After introducing the canula into the uterus, while the handle still remains, I pack a little cotton, previously

dampened, immediately around the phlange of the canula, which keeps the instrument in its place and catches any surplus of acid which might be pressed out of the cotton, and protects the vaginal portion of the uterus and the vagina. Then seizing the phlange of the canula with my dressing forceps, and holding it firmly in place, I withdraw the obturator and proceed to cauterize the endometrium with a stilette the end of which is well wrapped with cotton and thoroughly saturated with the acid. I usually prepare two of these stilettes, by wrapping them carefully with the cotton, and leaving as much of a bunch of the cotton extending over the point of the stilette as will readily pass through the tube, which I test previous to inserting the canula into the uterus. The first stilette is saturated with the acid, and passes up to the fundus, and comes away coated with the mucus and blood, thus cleansing the parts, and the second is thus able to more effectually do its work. I gently rotate each stilette, or if the uterine cavity is much over the normal depth, it may be moved up and down so as to bring it in contact with the entire surface of the endometrium, if possible. After removing the canula and the cotton surrounding it, I pass a pad of cotton with a string attached, and thoroughly oiled, over the os uteri, and hold it firmly to its place while I withdraw the speculum.

The following cases are a few examples which I have treated with the fuming nitric acid :

Mrs. H., married, aged about 30 years, complained of pain in the back and over the left ovary ; has become lean and thin in flesh, suffers with giddiness and pain in the vertex and back portion of the head. Menstruation is regular, but the flow is long continued, very excessive and exhausting. I first tried the effect of astringents and ergot to control the menorrhagia, with but temporary success. In the examination with the speculum, the os was found relaxed, patulous, and a very offensive, semipurulent discharge covered the os and vaginal portion of the, cervix and the use of the sound gave great pain and was immediately followed by con-

siderable flow of blood. I felt satisfied that a granular condition of the endometrium existed, upon which the whole of her troubles depended. I inserted the canula several times during the interval of each monthly period, and cauterized the parts as thoroughly as possible. The operation gave no pain and was followed by the best results. With the treatment previously described in this paper, in three mornings all her symptoms had greatly improved. The menstrual flow had diminished to a normal quantity, and she was gaining in flesh and strength, and to use her own expression, she said "I feel better than I have for years, I no longer have those distressing sinking feelings which seemed to take all the life and strength out of me."

Mrs. B., aged about 38, the mother of four or five children. Had an abortion in the early part of May, 1873; was called to see her in the early part of the following November. On making an examination, I found the uterus low in the pelvis; the cervix was tumefied, somewhat indurated, and tender to the touch; the fundus was evidently enlarged, retroverted to a considerable degree, and so extremely tender to the touch that very light pressure with the finger caused her to shed tears. By the use of the speculum, the cervix was seen to be in a state of extreme congestion, and from the os uteri issued a thin sanious discharge. The os was patulous, so much so as to admit the index finger almost to the second joint, and the sound passed readily to the depth of three and a half inches and caused a violent paroxysm of pain as soon as it reached the fundus.

My diagnosis was subinvolution with endometritis and endotrachelitis. The treatment was first by scarifications, fomentations and anodines, to remove as far as possible the general congestion and get rid of the extreme tenderness of the parts. I subsequently threw into the uterus by means of the insufflator, eight grains of the crystalized nitrate of silver in powder. This was repeated several times with some benefit, but as the sanguineous discharge continued with but short intervals, I determined to use the nitric acid. As the

entire mucous membrane of the uterus was inflamed, and as the cervical canal was sufficiently open, I proceeded at once to apply the acid with the cotton attached to the wire, pretty thoroughly to the entire interior uterine walls. She experienced very little pain, and it was followed by the best results. The cervical canal having healed, I afterwards used the canula and applied the acid several times at intervals of a week to ten days. All her symptoms rapidly improved, and her health became so much better that she returned home in two months after the first application, and has remained well up to the present time.

Case 3d, Mrs. —, aged about 28 years, consulted me in regard to her general health ; had been the subject of two or more abortions ; her digestive organs were very much deranged ; she had constant headache, dizziness, pain in the back and region of the ovaries, frequent desire to urinate, profuse menorrhagia and leucorrhea. The speculum disclosed the cervix swollen, and through the open os the granulated condition of the mucous membrane lining the cervix could be distinctly seen. There was a right retro lateral version, and considerable tenderness on pressing the index finger against the right posterior wall of the uterus. The sound penetrated to the depth of three inches ; was attended with severe pain, and was followed by slight hemorrhage on its withdrawal. I have reason to believe abortion had been procured by this lady, and am of the opinion the right posterior wall was in all probability the site from which the ovum had been broken up and expelled, leaving an abraded and diseased surface behind, from which the granulations gradually extended to other portions of the uterine surface, until almost the entire mucous membrane had become in a diseased and granulated condition.

This I imagine to be a case in which the inventors of the curette intended that most unscientific and horrid instrument should be brought into service. I considered it well suited to the use of the fuming nitric acid ; and after but few preliminaries applied it to the entire surface.

found, by the use of this medicine from the beginning, that I seldom have the dry, cracked and beefy tongue spoken of by those authors, which they regard as indications for the commencement of its use. Under its use from the beginning, the tongue generally keeps moist throughout the disease. I use morphia to check diarrhea when it becomes troublesome, and to promote sleep when there is restlessness and delirium at night, which occur almost always toward the latter stages of the disease. Now and then, toward the end of the disease, formidable symptoms suddenly set in, such as copious epistaxis, or hemorrhage of the bowels. I know of no better hemostatic for internal bleeding than large doses of turpentine, and I therefore double the dose of the above prescription and shorten the interval to every hour.

I recollect some years ago having a case of typhoid fever in a young lady, who, in the third week of the disease, was suddenly seized with an alarming hemorrhage from the bowels. When I got to her she was pulseless at the wrist, in a cold, clammy perspiration, and to all appearances, *in articulo mortis*. I gave her a small pill of opium and a table-spoonful of the above mixture every hour, with the effect of completely arresting the hemorrhage and saving her life. I allow my patients to drink as much butter milk as they desire, which is nearly always wished by them, and greatly allays thirst. I feed them upon good nourishing diet. Brandy or spirits of any kind I never use. The linen is changed frequently of both bed and patient; the legs, face and arms sponged when hot, with water acidulated with vinegar, and they have plenty of fresh air.

Of twenty-five cases treated by me on this coast, none have proved fatal. I regard the disease as contagious, and persons seldom have it more than once. It is most usually confined to the ages between five and forty, although I have occasionally seen cases under three years old, and have at the present writing, one case under four years of age.

The disease runs a course of from three to five weeks. Its shortest period in my experience, is twenty-one days. The

longest one I ever treated was eight weeks. Being a disease of a specific character, as small-pox or measles, it must run its course, and there are no remedies yet discovered that will suddenly arrest it or cut it short. When death occurs, it is usually in the third week.

Union of Tendons of Extensor Digitorum Communis.

BY S. W. BROOKE, M. D., OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Patient: A robust German farm-boy, aged eighteen.

Injury: A transverse incision made by a blow with a corn-knife, across the upper third of the metacarpal row, severing the four extensor tendons of the digitals.

Conditions: Saw the patient forty-eight hours after the injury. The hand had been wrapped in dry cotton, which had not been removed. Swelling trivial; wound gaping; edges dry and angry; the wound involving tendons, fascia, inter-ossei muscles of the third and fourth metacarpal bones, and periosteum of the middle metacarpal bone. The hand was slightly flexed and the free extremities of the several tendons were fully exposed by the retraction of the margins of the external wound. The extremities of the tendons exposed were more contracted in diameter than retracted in length, and were so dry and twisted that the task of securing reunion seemed almost hopeless.

Treatment: The extremities of the tendons were at first pared, little by little, until the surface looked moist, and then they were slightly bevelled and the surfaces secured in apposition by means of a superficial stitch including little more than the sheath. One of the tendons being so dry, shrivelled and curled upon itself, over half an inch was pared off; and though the ends of this tendon were stitched, an interspace of one third of an inch was left between the extremities.

As the wound extended to the periosteum of the third metacarpal bone, it was deemed best to provide for drainage,

and the long end of each stitch was carried out of the external wound at a point immediately over the centre of the incision, the latter being two-and-a-half inches in length.

Applied a solution of carbolyzed glycerin with tincture of opium to every part of the wound except the freshened surfaces of the tendons, and closed the external wound with stitches and plaster, providing for drainage as before mentioned. The hand was retained in a splint, by which the carpus and metacarpus were flexed upon the dorsal aspect of the forearm, and the arm placed in a sling, with the dorsum of the hand directed downwards. A perforation was made in the splint, so that the patient could medicate the wound.

No cold or stimulating applications were made; no anodynes were employed; the splint and bandages were removed but once before their final removal, and the stitches were removed by the boy himself. At the end of three weeks, pronation and supination caused but slight pain, and the acts of flexion and extension were almost perfect and nearly painless.

In five weeks the wound had healed entirely and he was at work on the farm. In three months he experienced no untoward result from his injury, and had nearly ceased favoring the hand when at work.

Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement.

The following criticisms and comments were made by the members on the Paper read by Dr. Snider on Endometritis. See page 469.

Dr. Nelson: I concur with the views of the author. In the treatment of this disease we have to be bold and often run some risks.

Dr. Fisher: I have never used the strong nitric acid, but am in the habit of using Monsell's solution with good results.

Dr. Oatman: A very good paper. It treats of a disease which has not been thoroughly understood until lately, and requires further investigation, as the practitioner is so frequently called upon to treat it. I am not in the habit of

using the strong nitric acid, but should think that any remedy applicable to the treatment of chronic inflammation of mucous membranes might do good. I use carbolic acid occasionally, but usually nitrate of silver in solution—a drachm to the ounce of water. There is much less trouble in the preparatory treatment when these articles are used. In these cases we often have difficulty in dilating the os, as it is very hard to retain the tents in position without plugging the vagina. The most important local treatment, and the one of all others which I would select if confined to one remedy, is local depletion. We can draw blood from the uterus by leeches, scarification and puncturing. Leeches are slow, troublesome and annoying, and therefore I seldom use them, but prefer puncturing to all other methods; there is little or no pain and hardly any trouble. The amount of blood to be taken depends on the necessities of the case; I usually take from half an ounce to ten drachms where the cervix is red and congested. Two or three punctures of a triangular shape and of proper depth will usually draw off a sufficient amount. After depletion we can use our tents for dilatation, and then make our local applications. Of course it is not necessary to deplete in all cases but only where congestion or inflammation demands it. As a local application I prefer the nitrate of silver, but think it is much a matter of choice which we use. For the bowels, saline laxatives are to be preferred for many reasons. I think the bowels ought to be moved twice a day. A proper regimen and diet is required; if patient is feeble, the internal use of quinine and iron will assist, if plethoric, laxatives and low diet.

Dr. Nichols: I am quite interested in the paper, but have no particular criticism to make. I have not used nitric acid, but am in the habit of using nitrate of silver locally, with local depletion and a proper general treatment.

Dr. Murphy: I was much interested in the paper. Locally I often use the nitrate of silver. I have used carbolic acid, but not the strong nitric acid. General depletion and saline laxatives often do good. In my opinion, the uterus at the present day is too much doctored.

Dr. Cluness: The disease under consideration has been a source of great annoyance to me. The treatment recommended by Dr. Snider is a novel one, though I have read of it. I am in the habit of treating such cases with local treatment and the internal application of nitrate of silver. I have occasionally had trouble in dilating the os uteri, and have lately almost abandoned the use of sponge tents, as I have known peri-uterine inflammation to follow their insertion. I have had three such cases. In one case where I used sponge tents for dilation, pelvic cellulitis set up, and the disease finally terminated fatally. I have but little doubt that in this case sponge tents were the cause of death. Several deaths from this cause were recently reported before a Philadelphia medical society. Certainly sponge tents, when left for sometime in the cervix, become very offensive. It seems it is not the first tent which does the mischief, but those subsequently introduced; the first one is believed to slightly abrade, dilate, and place in a condition favorable for absorption, the neck of the womb, and this followed by other and larger tents, the fluids are absorbed and the mischief is done. Laminaria tents are safe, and I am in the habit of using them, rapidly increasing their size until two or more can be introduced at once. In using nitrate of silver as an internal local remedy, I have introduced a small piece on a probe into the cavity of the uterus and let it remain until dissolved. I have much confidence in it. The constitutional treatment should be regulated by the demands of the case.

Dr. Hatch: I agree with Dr. Snider in his views of the pathology of the disease; they are according to the latest authorities.

In the treatment there is no doubt of the value of local depletion. In many cases it is almost essential. Depletion by puncturing is frequently preferable to leeching. There are many caustics which are of use, and I doubt if we know the precise indication for the use of any particular one. I have used strong nitric acid, and its effects are no more se-

vere than those of nitrate of silver ; it is very valuable in many cases. I am in the habit of dilating the os fully with tents of laminaria which I much prefer to those of sponge.

I don't like the use of nitrate of silver, and think it objectionable when applied to the external os and cervical canal, as it is liable to produce cicatricial tissue and contraction, and to leave the cervix in a bad condition for dilation in labor or other case where it may be needed. I have certainly seen cicatricial tissue after its use. I use sulphate of zinc a good deal, rubbed up into a fine powder, then mixed with a small quantity of gum arabic and made into small pills. These are introduced into the cavity of the womb and allowed to remain. They can be introduced without the use of a speculum, and are efficient, convenient, and not dangerous. Sometime ago I read an article on the use of caustics in this disease. The writer found that iodine was the only caustic that did not produce coagulation of the mucus and blood, and on this account he preferred it to all others. He used the iodine in the form of the compound tincture.

Dr. Montgomery : I have had some but not a very extensive experience in the treatment of this disease. I usually resort to local depletion, mainly by the use of leeches, and nearly always with good effects. I do not regard the time and trouble in using them. The amount of blood to be taken depends on the condition of congestion. I use such general treatment as the patient requires.

For local use I am partial to nitrate of silver, either in solution or solid form ; I have never seen any injurious effects from its use. I am decidedly in favor of laminaria tents for dilation. I have never employed nitric acid, but think it might be useful, as the treatment of inflammations of mucous membranes is nearly the same in all situations.

Dr. Oatman : I have used injections into the cavity of the womb several times, and it has always been followed by alarming results on the minds of the patients. I do not leave solids in the womb, but use a solution applied on a sponge.

F. W. HATCH JR., Secretary.

California College of Pharmacy, Session 1874.

At the recent examination of the candidates for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, the following questions were offered, to be answered in writing :—

CHEMISTRY.—PROFESSOR W. T. WENZELL.

1. Write the names of the following Salts:—
Ca SO₄, KCl O₃, As Cl₃, Fe₂ Cl₃, NH₄ NO₃, Ba SO₄, Ba I₂, Bi Cl₃, NH₄ HS, K₂ CrO₄.
2. Write examples of organic and inorganic bodies formed according to the hydrogen, ammonia and water types.
3. Write types of the following substances, with the respective quantivalence of their constituent atoms : Magnesium chloride, sulphuric acid, tribasic phosphoric acid, nitric acid and hydrogen sulphide.
4. Find formulas of the following, having a respective composition thus :
Carbon, 27.27 ; oxygen, 72.73=100.00. Magnesium, 9.76 ; sulphur, 13.01 ; oxygen, 26.01 ; water, 51.22=100.00.
5. Give reactions in symbols, when water is allowed to act upon burnt lime, and find how much water 10lbs. of quicklime require for conversion into calcic hydrate.
6. Write in chemical equations the decompositions which occur in the preparation of chlorine from salt, sulphuric acid, and black oxide of manganese.
7. 100 litres of chlorine gas at normal temperature and pressure are wanted : how many grammes of the materials of sodium chloride, hydrogen sulphate and manganic dioxide are required?
8. If 273 volumes of a gas be at a temperature of 0° centigrade, to what temperature must they be heated to expand to 295 volumes?
9. By what simple method can it be ascertained what the weight of a litre of any given elementary gas is, at the standard temperature and pressure? Write examples.
10. How many cubic centimetres of oxygen gas measured

at 15° C. and a pressure of 745 millimetres can be got by heating 30 grammes of potassium chlorate?

MATERIA MEDICA.—PROFESSOR WM. H. SEARBY.

1. Give the botanical names of the plants producing the following drugs, the natural order to which each belongs, and the countries whence the drug market is supplied : opium, belladonna, rhubarb, calumba, ipecacuanha.

2. Give a definition in exact terms of the following official substances : catechu, gamboge, opium, senna, cubebs, jalap, ginger, fennel, copaiba, tragacanth.

3. Mention the active principles of ipecacuanha, aconite, belladonna, capsicum, calumba, quassia, and senna.

4. How would you distinguish Levant from American worm-seed, taraxacum from chicory, and saffron from carthamus and calendula?

5. What is pepsin and how is it obtained?

6. What plant yields valerian? Where and in what localities does it grow? How does its place of growth affect its appearance and composition?

7. Enumerate the principal constituents of the Cinchona barks. Mention the minimum per-centage of alkaloids that ought to be present, and write down the following alkaloids in the order of their therapeutic value (as antiperiodics): quinia, cinchonia, quinidia, cinchonidia.

8. By what physical characteristics would you identify aconite root, and form an approximate estimate of its medicinal value?

9. What plants produce Alexandria, Bombay and Tinnevely sennas? Where do they grow? How do they differ from each other, and from buchu and uva ursi?

10. How much per cent. of morphia ought opium to contain? Enumerate the official preparations and the proportion of opium in each.

PHARMACY.—PROFESSOR JOHN CALVERT.

1. Define specific weight (or specific gravity). Give methods of taking sp. gr., of liquids and solids.

2. What are the names and relations to each other of the weights and measures used in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, the British Pharmacopœia, and the French Codex?

3. Describe percolation and repercolation; how they differ from maceration, and state why the former are superior to the latter in many cases. Give examples of preparations in which the one method has advantages over the other.

4. What is Goulard's Extract? How made? Give decomposition, etc.

5. Give process for double salts of iron (ferric), in scales, with two or three examples.

6. What is lime water? Describe process of making lime from carbonate, dissolving in water, etc., saturation at different temperatures, and precautions in keeping.

7. Define evaporation; describe evaporating apparatus; physical laws influencing evaporation.

8. Give the names and strength of the preparations of opium and morphia of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

9. Give descriptions of Donovan's and Fowler's solutions, with chemical decompositions, if any.

10. Give process for making potassium iodide.

11. How are tartaric, citric and acetic acids made? Give saturating powers.

BOTANY.—PROFESSOR H. BEHR.

1. Give the difference between a root and a rhizome.

2. State how palmate and pinnate leaves differ.

3. Define opposite, verticillate, decussate, and alternate leaves.

4. What is a capitulum?

5. What is an umbel?

6. State difference between a spike and a raceme.

7. Give the compound parts of an anther.

8. What is the difference between monocotyledonous plants and dicotyledonous plants?

9. Enumerate some Solanaceous plants, and especially those which are officinal.

10. Give a general outline of the natural order of Papaveraceæ.

EMLÉN PAINTER.—EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

1. In pharmaceutical language what is a mixture? Describe the manner of making *Mistura Ferri Comp.*, the reaction occurring, if any, and state the composition of the mixture.

2. What constitutes an emulsion? How is it prepared, and what proportion of gum is necessary in making an emulsion with most of the fixed oils? How should the following mixture be prepared?

R. Chloroformi fl. dr. ij; mucil. acaciæ fl. oz. ss.; aquæ ad fl. oz. iv. M; ft. mist.

What is *mistura chloroformi*?

3. What is understood by "Alcohol," when so ordered in the *Pharmacopœia*? Give the per cent. of water in the official alcohols, and their specific gravity.

4. How is *Spiritus Mindereri* prepared? Give its official name and wherein it differs from neutral mixture. With what is it incompatible?

5. Give formula and mode of preparing of: *Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp.*, *Acet. Scillæ*, *Tinct. Zingiberis*, *Tinct. Opii Camph.*, and *Linimentum Saponis*?

6. What is Lead Plaster? Explain the process for making it, and why water is used, and state in what officinal plasters it is employed. What is adhesive plaster?

7. What per cent. of morphia should opium contain? Give the doses of the officinal preparations of opium, and the quantity of this drug each contains.

8. Give the strength of the fluid extracts of the *Pharmacopœia*. How is fluid extract of *Cinchona* prepared? From what bark, and what per cent. of alkaloids should the bark contain? Name the officinal varieties of *Cinchona*.

9. What is the officinal process for making Tincture of Iron, the re-actions that occur, and the salt of iron it contains? Likewise Syrup of the Iodide of Iron.

10. Give the officinal names of all the officinal preparations of Antimony, with their doses when intended for internal administration.

What is Kermes Mineral? Give the rationale of its formation, and state wherein it differs from Antimonium Sulphuretum.

Remarks of Dr. W. A. Grover,

Late President of the San Francisco Medical Society, on retiring from the Chair at the expiration of his term of office.

GENTLEMEN:—We are again assembled, to commence the eighth year of our existence as an organization. It is not my intention to detain you at this time more than a few moments, but in retiring from the chair as your presiding officer, it is eminently proper that I should make a few remarks in regard to the past history, as well as to the future prospects of this Society.

During the last year we have held twenty-four regular meetings, at which (with one exception) it has been my privilege, as well as my pleasure to be present, and to preside over your deliberations.

Twenty-three new members have been added to our list during the year, making a total membership at the present time of eighty-seven.

We trust that the amendment to the constitution passed by the State Society at its session of 1871 and 1872, requiring that no physician be elected a member thereof from a county having a local society, unless he be a member of the same, will eventually gather every member of the regular profession into this, or some other local-society.

The average attendance upon, and the interest in the Society have been gradually on the increase from its commence-

ment, and those who are in the habit of attending regularly look forward to its meetings as a source of great pleasure as well as profit.

- Scarcely a meeting of the Society has occurred during the year, at which we have not had one or more pathological specimens presented for inspection and discussion, together with many valuable papers on various medical subjects, all of which have been freely and ably discussed, and as I have reason to believe never failed to interest as well as instruct those whose privilege it has been to be present.

Peace, harmony and good fellowship have prevailed in our ranks, and it is with pleasure that I have not to record one angry discussion or unprofessional act on the part of any of our members.

Such a fraternal feeling has not existed in any similar number of men, during my experience in life, and I trust, and earnestly hope, when the Society shall have a comfortable *Home* of its own, replete with library, museum, and all the necessary apparatus for scientific investigations, that the same spirit will ever prevail, and that its members will find it for their interest to meet at least once in each week, and band themselves together indissolubly for *self protection*, as well as for personal and intellectual enjoyment.

I have every reason to congratulate you, Gentlemen, that such a "Medical Home" is almost within your reach. Should the Society prosper for a few years to come as it has since its organization, most of its present members may live to enjoy its inestimable benefits.

By a rigid system of economy and good management on the part of the officers who have had charge of the finances of the Society, our Treasury has been greatly increased, and we have now over *one thousand dollars* which we are enabled to set apart as a nucleus of a building fund. We cherish the hope that the day is not far distant when we shall realize the wish, and be enabled to put in practice the advice given to us two years ago on an occasion similar to this, by our late lamented friend and brother Dr. John F. Morse.

It was by *his* earnest appeal that this Society was induced to set apart a portion of its funds as a commencement of a building fund, and it was from the impulses of his generous heart that this Society received its first donation to that fund. It is earnestly to be hoped that his advice and example will be followed, and that we shall, ere long, be enabled to have a "Medical Home" of our own, when we may realize to the fullest extent the conceptions of his vivid and ever fertile imagination.

It is not my intention, nor will time permit me, were I able to do so, to pronounce a eulogy upon the many virtues of our late friend and brother, but I cannot do justice to myself, nor to you, without alluding, though in a feeble manner, to the many excellent qualities of his head and heart. I doubt not but I express the unanimous voice of every member present, when I say that in his death this Society lost one of its wisest counselors and ablest defenders, as well as one of its warmest and most disinterested friends. And while we cherish in sacred remembrance his noble intellectual and moral qualities, I hope and trust that we shall not forget our worthy young friend and brother Dr. Millington. Although I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, yet I have reason to believe that he was a young man of great promise, as well as a most worthy member of this society, and I feel a profound regret that we have not, ere this, taken some steps to show a proper and suitable respect for his memory. I hope and trust that the society will take the necessary measures to do so at its earliest convenience.

In order to promote the interest, prosperity, and future growth of the society, many plans have been suggested by my predecessors,—one of which was to inaugurate a reading and club room; but the library being small, and the rooms unattractive, the idea was soon abandoned.

Another, and by far the most preferable, was for the President to call upon the members in alphabetical order, for an essay upon some medical subject at each meeting:

This plan was commenced and its benefits duly urged upon the Society, but as the members did not respond to the call promptly, it was discontinued, and we have thereby lost the large amount of experience and latent talent which the members of this Society are known to possess.

Had the plan been carried out to its fullest extent as contemplated, I am confident that it would have been of great benefit to each and every member. I would therefore earnestly recommend that it be revived, and that each member respond promptly to the call, when his turn shall arrive.

I would also beg leave to call the attention of the Society to its membership. From my experience, the strength and influence of an organization does not consist wholly in numbers. It is *active*, energetic workers, who are always in sympathy with each other, and who always act for the best interest of the organization to which they belong, rather than for themselves, which constitute its chief strength; and while we would earnestly recommend that all regular graduates join our ranks, and put themselves upon the record before the community in which they live, yet we would not recommend the introduction to membership of any physician who openly avows his hostility to, and want of sympathy with the Society. Such members while they may add to its treasury, will not add to its strength, prosperity or usefulness.

Permit me, Gentlemen, in retiring from the chair as your presiding officer, to thank you most heartily for the uniform courtesy, confidence and generous support which I have always received at your hands, and without which my feeble efforts and best endeavors would have been of no avail.

In conclusion, Mr. President, allow me to congratulate you on your election to so honorable a position, and to express the hope, that by your experience and wise counsel the Society over which you have been called to preside, will be far more prosperous in the future than at any former period of its existence.

BOOK NOTICES.

DENTAL PATHOLOGY AND SURGERY. By S. James A. Salter, M. B., F. R. S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; Dental Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. New York: William Wood & Co., 1875. Pp. 399. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

The author began his professional life as a surgeon, and after gaining much knowledge and experience in the general field, he adopted the specialty here presented. His work embodies the results of twenty-three years of study and practice in this department. It is an invaluable production, and while indispensable to every dentist, will be found of much interest and utility to the practitioner of medicine and surgery. The volume is enriched with a large number of excellent illustrations, and is very neatly printed.

EATING FOR STRENGTH: A Book comprising—1. The Science of Eating; 2. Receipts for Wholesome Cooking; 3. Receipts for Wholesome Drinks; 4. Answers to ever-recurring questions. By M. L. Holbrook, M. D., Editor of the *Herald of Health*, etc. New York: Wood & Holbrook, 1875. Pp. 157.

This work contains a great deal of practical information for popular use. In regard to dietetics and the preparation of aliments, it can do much service to medical practitioners. It is a very good book to have in the house.

COMPENDIUM OF CHILDREN'S DISEASES. A Hand-book for Practitioners and Students. By Dr. Johann Steiner, Professor of Diseases of Children in the University of Prague, and Physician to the Francis-Joseph Hospital for Sick Children. Translated from the Second German Edition by Lawson Tait, F. R. C. S., etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1875. Pp. 408. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Though complete as a compendium, and particularly as regards nomenclature and diagnosis, the various topics in this work are dispatched too hurriedly for the satisfaction of the reader. This is especially the case in regard to treatment,

on which head the American practitioner, who is familiar with the several excellent works on the diseases of children by American and British authors, will learn literally nothing. As a book of reference, the medical scholar may find it useful, but we must confess our inability to appreciate its general use.

THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES BY ELECTRICITY. A Review of the Present Extent of Electrical Treatment, with Indications for its Employment. By Dr. Friedrich Fieber, Instructor in the University at Vienna, etc. Translated from the German by L. M. Schweig, M. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1874. From the Publishers.

Readers who do not care to wade through the voluminous literature of medical electricity to which the press has given birth within a few years past, will find in this little book of sixty pages an excellent monograph on that department of the subject expressed in the title.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL USES OF ELECTRICITY, including localized and general Faradization; localized and central Galvanization; Electrolysis and Galvanocautery. By George N. Beard, A. M., M. D., and A. D. Rockwell, A. M., M. D. Second Edition, revised, enlarged, and mostly re-written: with nearly 200 Illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co., 1875. Pp. 794. San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co.

Encouraged by the favor which was extended to the first edition, the authors have taken great pains to enhance the value of this work, so as to make it as complete as possible. Judging from the scope of subjects presented by the table of contents and a hasty glance over the pages, we are impressed with the idea that the student in this department will find in the present volume, all the information he desires on a subject of great and growing importance.

ON THE TREATMENT OF PLEURISY; with an Appendix of Cases, showing the value of combinations of Croton Oil, Ether, and Iodine, as Counter-irritants in other Diseases. By John W. Corson, M. D., late Physician to the New York

and Eastern Dispensaries, etc., etc. New York : William Wood & Co., 1874. San Francisco : A. L. Bancroft & Co. A brochure of thirty pages, well worth reading.

A Series of AMERICAN CLINICAL LECTURES. Edited by E. Seguin, M. D. Published monthly by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. For sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. No. 1. On Diseases of the Hip Joint, by Lewis A. Sayre, M. D.

These lectures, as given by the principal medical instructors in New York, will be issued monthly, or more frequently if the demand should warrant, at from 30 to 50 cents each.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, at the 22d Annual Meeting, held in Louisville, Ky., Sept. 1874. From John M. Maisch, Permanent Secretary.

The industry, energy and profoundness exhibited by American Pharmacists in the course of the 650 pages of this volume, will do credit to any professional or scientific body. The members have good reason to feel proud of their organization.

EMIGRANTS AND SAILORS CONSIDERED IN THEIR RELATION TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

This is a reprint from the Reports of the American Public Health Association. It contains a paper on *Defects in the Immigration Service*, by John M. Woodworth, M. D., and one on *Sailors as Propagators of Disease*, by Heber Smith, M. D. Cambridge Riverside Press.

THE RELATIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM TO DISEASES OF THE SKIN. By L. Duncan Bulkley, A. M., M. D. From the *Archives of Electrology and Neurology*. Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

HALF YEARLY COMPENDIUM OF MEDICAL SCIENCE. Edited by D. G. Brinton, M. D., Philadelphia.

This compendium is, as usual, stored with an abundant and diversified supply of material, gleaned with industry and judgment.

**A. L. BANCROFT & Co's LIST OF NEW WORKS, PUBLISHED IN
FEBRUARY, 1875:**

Beard and Rockwell—Medical and Surgical Electricity, second edition.....	cloth, \$6 25, leather \$7 25
Steiner, J.—Compendium of Children's Diseases.....	3 50
Carpenter—The Microscope, fifth edition.....	5 50
Anderson—Treatise on Eczema, third edition.....	2 75
Dutcher—Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	3 00
Wilks and Moxon—Lectures on Pathological Anatomy.....	6 50
Jones, Sieveking, and Payne—Manual of Pathological Anatomy.....	6 00
Salter—Dental Pathology and Surgery.....	4 50
Fieber—Electricity for Nervous Diseases.....	75
Corson on the Treatment of Pleurisy.....	50
Sayre's Lecture on Disease of the Hip Joint.....	40

EDITORIAL.

Contents of the Journal.

The paper of Dr. Snider, though lengthy, will pay for the perusal. It presents an important subject in a clear light, and embodies the most approved modern views of pathology and treatment. In regard to treatment, it conforms mainly with an article in the JOURNAL of September, 1871, from the pen of Dr. John Scott, of the Cal. State Women's Hospital.

The programme of examinations in the California College of Pharmacy does great credit to the College and to its students, as indicating the high standard of education required for a degree.

Ex Uno Disce Omnes.

A charlatan calling himself Dr. Paul M. Brennan, who lately advertised extensively in San Francisco and clipped the fleece from a number of innocent lambs, made his appearance afterwards at San Bernardino, where he introduced himself to the inhabitants by a series of lectures. The lectures were so well received that he made free to announce himself as a leading member of the profession in San Fran-

isco, and the only physician then in San Bernardino holding a regular diploma ; adding that he would like to see the color of the man's hair who would contradict the assertion. A young gentleman, a clerk in a mercantile house, rose in the audience and desired the lecturer to note the color of his hair. Quite an excitement ensued, a lawyer coming to the defense of the "Doctor," and a third person taking the opposite side and denouncing him as a quack and an imposter. The contest became animated, and the entire population appear to have ranged themselves on one side or the other, the great question being whether the man was a quack or a regular. At this juncture a physician residing in San Bernardino telegraphed to San Francisco for information as to the status of the stranger, and received a dispatch stating that he was not a regular physician, but a quack. The dispatch was exhibited during the day with such effect that the "doctor" disappeared early next morning and was no more seen in that place. In Los Angeles he was still more unfortunate, having been required to depart from his hotel in that city on account of an adventure of a more private character. —With such lessons as this occurring continually, people still persevere in running after every itinerant quack who proclaims his skill in the cure of disease.

Scarlatina in California.

This scourge of childhood, for years a constant contributor to the death-list in most of the Atlantic cities, as well as in Great Britain and on the European continent, has thus far dealt sparingly for the most part with the Pacific Coast. In our largest cities it has never prevailed to any great degree. The Southern section of this State appears to be more favorable to its development than the middle and northern. For some time past it has rather avoided the malarious regions and taken refuge in parts otherwise most healthful. Dr. René, of San Bernardino, informs us that it has existed in that city almost perpetually for nearly three years, though its fatality has at no time been very great. Los Angeles

has suffered more severely. The mortality in that city from scarlatina in December was ten, which is equivalent to a mortality of one hundred in San Francisco. Dr. René states that, within his observation, the cases have generally sprung up where they were not readily traceable to contagion. It would seem that the climate of California is not favorable to the dissemination of disease by personal communication. Certainly, within the range of our observation, scarlatina has not manifested an active degree of contagiousness. A very large proportion of the cases coming under our notice during more than twenty years, were not traceable to such causation, whilst in a very large number of instances, the disease has not extended through a family where one of several children has been attacked. The same remark applies to typhoid fever. We believe it is the almost universal testimony of medical practitioners in California that typhoid fever does not appear to propagate itself by contagion. In our personal experience in hospital practice for about twelve years, we have never known a solitary case of the disease being communicated to other patients or to attendants, although typhoid fever cases of the most definite character were nearly always on hand, and were never isolated from the other inmates. A very different state of facts is declared by medical writers in other quarters of the world.

Manufacture of Condensed Milk in California.

It appears by an article in another part of this JOURNAL that the demand for condensed milk is very active in China and Japan. It strikes us that no portion of the world is capable of supplying this demand as well as California. The abundance and purity of the milk produced on the many ranches in the interior, too remote from populous centers for a market in any other form than butter and cheese, opens a fine field for the manufacture of an article which concentrates a great value in a small bulk. Considering the unlimited supply of milk which California is capable of affording, and the unlimited market opened by commerce with the teeming

population of the Orient, a grand opportunity is here presented to our agriculturists to develop a useful and immensely lucrative branch of industry. The manufacture of condensed milk involves less outlay for means or machinery than almost any other manufacture, and the product is altogether useful and wholesome to consumers.

The Castor Oil Plant in California.

We see no reason why the production of castor oil may not be made a profitable branch of industry in this State. The plant is perennial, growing through the winter and becoming a small tree. It requires no irrigation, and no cultivation after the first year. We have lately seen in San Bernardino County a patch of it which appears to have been planted for a fence or hedge, and which has grown into a thicket by seeding the ground. It is in a dry and uncultivated spot, remote from any habitation. There are plants of all sizes, from one to twelve or fifteen feet in height. The older plants or trees are covered with the fruit in all stages of development. The production of the bean would involve scarcely any expense in any part of California, beyond the gathering of the crop. The machinery required to manufacture the oil is not costly, and the process of manufacture is very simple. Unskilled and economical labor of any description would suffice for the gathering of the crop. The oil can be used for so many other purposes than as a medicine, that there is no danger of glutting the market with it.

Treatment of Hemorrhoids by Injections of Ergot.

Dr. G. W. Semple reports in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, five cases of piles, two of which were accompanied with prolapsus of the rectum, which he treated successfully by injecting into the rectum, after every fecal discharge, half a drachm fl. ext. ergot with half an ounce of water. • One of the cases was of fifteen years' standing. One had a greatly enlarged spleen which was reduced to its normal size by the treatment. A third was that of a pregnant woman who suffered no inconvenience from the treatment.

Remedial Value of Ergot.

The therapeutic applications of Ergot, in the form of Extract and of Ergotin, deducible from its peculiar action on the blood-vessels, have extended and are extending so greatly as to place it among the most important agents of the *materia medica*. Some well attested cases are reported of its beneficial, if not curative action, in aneurism. Hemorrhoids and prolapsus of the rectum, are declared to have been cured by enemas of the extract. An enlargement of the spleen is stated to have given way to the same treatment, and Dr. Da Costa, (*American Medical Journal*, January 1875,) reports a case of leucocythemia with splenic enlargement cured by the hypodermic use of ergotin. Attention is now directed with much interest to its action on fibroid tumors of the uterus. Some writers are sanguine of success from the hypodermic use of ergotin in fibroids of this organ. The question is *sub judice* however, and will soon be determined. Professor Byford of Chicago, among others, is engaged in collecting data regarding it, and we shall soon know whether the claims of the remedy are well founded.

Cinchona Plantations of the East Indies.

The cultivation of the Cinchona tree in the East Indies promises the best results. Already the plantations are beginning to yield, and the bark is of a superior quality. A quantity produced in Java, recently brought from 8s. to 9s. 5d. per pound, because of its superior quality. The cinchona plantations of Jamaica, which were begun in 1867, are also beginning to yield. In every instance the bark produced by cultivation is reported to be of superior quality.

Eruetation of Inflammable Gas.

Two cases of this kind have been recently reported—one in England, described in the *London Medical Record*, the other in the Netherlands. In the latter case the patient had violent fits of eruetation after eating, and on four distinct occasions the gas from the stomach had exploded on contact with flame, burning his mouth and lips rather severely.

The American Medical Association and the Medical Times.

The *Medical Times* (Philadelphia), is surprised that its criticism on the proceedings of the last meeting of the American Medical Association at Detroit, was construed to imply that the meeting was a failure. The *Times* said: "We deny emphatically that the convocation was in any true sense representative of the American medical profession." The idea naturally conveyed by this expression is derogatory to the professional and intellectual abilities of those who composed the meeting. But the editor declares that he meant that the meeting represented but one section of territory, being held so far from the centre of population; in other words, the deficiency in the representative character of the convocation was geographical only. We are glad to hear this explanation, and to give our cotemporary the benefit of it.

Legislation to Protect Dissection.

Dr. Parvin, one of the editors of the *American Practitioner*, in a historical sketch on the subject of Human Dissection, enumerates the States which have enacted laws more or less favorable to the study of practical anatomy, but makes no mention of California. This State was one of the foremost to adopt a rational and liberal course of legislation in that respect, and has a law on her statute book not surpassed in its beneficial provisions by any law in the older States, and equalled only by very few.

Cure of the Opium Habit.

From time to time, cures for the opium habit are loudly trumpeted, which are very generally shams or impostures. A new remedy has been lately announced under the name of "Extract Picus Porteana," an analysis of which by Prof. E. S. Wayne, reported in the *Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, shows it to consist chiefly of a solution of morphia. He found in one fluid ounce 8.8 grains pure morphia, equivalent to 11.7 grains sulphate of morphia. In this case therefore the opium habit is to be cured by a preparation having twice the strength of officinal laudanum!

Cheap Medical Education.

An Eastern school announces that any student from any portion of the United States will be received as a Beneficiary on presentation of "a certificate signed by three physicians, to the effect that he is of good character, sufficiently educated to study medicine, and unable to pay the full fees of the College." The same privilege is extended to the "sons of all physicians and clergymen." That school ought to have a large class, even though it be a *poor* one.

Injection of Ammonia for Snake-bites.

A few years ago, our readers will remember, the injection of aqua ammoniæ in the veins was vaunted as a preventive or cure of the poisonous effects of snake-bites. The remedy was introduced in Australia and numerous cases were given which appeared to confirm the statement. But recent experiments made in India by a Commission of the medical authorities of Calcutta, have proved the inefficiency of the treatment at least for the bite of the venomous serpents of India.

Physicians' Office Case-Record.

The "Case-Record Company" of Cincinnati, have issued in book form a volume of blanks intended for the convenience of physicians. There is a small one for the pocket and a large one for the office. A. L. Bancroft & Co., are the agents for California. Bancrofts have also a case-record of their own for a similar purpose.

PROF. L. C. LANE, of San Francisco, we observe by a notice in the London *Med. Times*, has been admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

CREASOTE is said to prevent the potato disease. It is to be applied by touching the eyes lightly with a camel's hair pencil moistened with it.

PROFESSOR SAYRE, of New York, has performed the operation of removing the head of the femur fifty-two times.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Ovariectomy Twenty-five Years Ago.

Dr. W. L. Atlee, in a highly interesting sketch of the history of ovariectomy, read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, uses the following language :

The colleges, as stated, proclaimed fiercely against the operation as unjustifiable and criminal. Sometimes the professors would go out of their way to denounce it. One eminent surgeon, now dead, after the occurrence of a fatal case in 1851, opened his lecture on surgery in words like these : "Gentlemen, it is my painful duty to announce to you that a respectable lady who, a few days ago, came from New York to this city with an ovarian tumor, which was removed by Dr. Atlee, returned to that city to-day a corpse." This was particularly marked, as it had no relation to the subject of that lecture. It was not uncommon for medical men to refuse to meet me in consultation, for no other reason than my persistence in performing ovariectomy. A prominent surgeon, then belonging to the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, upon being called out at night to see one of my patients, when I was sick in bed, after prescribing, and without his having been solicited to join in the treatment of the case, voluntarily said : "Tell Dr. Atlee that I will not meet him in consultation, because he undertakes to perform operations not recognized by the profession." Another, in passing along Arch Street, opposite my house, in company with others, exclaimed : "There lives the greatest quack in Philadelphia." And yet this same gentleman is now an ovariectomist himself !

Recent Debates upon Alcohol.

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, asks the following very important questions : Does alcohol, when injected into the body, become assimilated and produce force? Why is the temperature lowered when alcohol is injected? Why do all persons in very high latitudes find that they can not take

alcohol when the cold is very intense? How is it that persons who have to do very hard work so often break down when they attempt it on beer and spirits? And how is it that insurance companies find the average life of teetotallers is about 64, whilst that of drunkards and moderate drinkers is 35 years and 6 months? How is it, asks Dr. Willard Parker again, that fifty per cent. of the idiots in asylums and idiotic schools have drunken parents?

These are, indeed, hard nuts to crack for the school of Todd and his most able disciple, Anstie; and this seems to have been the opinion of six gentlemen who took their stand in Exeter Hall, London, recently, against alcohol. Mr. Clark asserted in that demonstration, which took place on the 27th of December last, that all the forces in the body are decreased instead of being increased by alcohol. Dr. C. Drysdale, from experience, alleged that beer-drinkers had a worse appetite, lost their sight earlier, and lived a shorter time than water-drinkers. Dr. Gilchrist showed the incurability for the most part of dipsomaniacs. Dr. Reid said his treatment of disease was almost entirely without alcohol. Dr. Bolston showed the improvement caused in the health of the navy by knocking off the grog ration and giving money instead. Dr. Russell in the same way, having been trained in the United States, had come to treat disease quite without alcohol successfully.—*Exch.—American Medical Weekly.*

A New Method of Administering Iodine.

Tincture of iodine is liable to be precipitated on the walls of the stomach, with unpleasant, if not serious results. No other recognized preparation admits of the use of iodine in substance. Iodized albumen is proposed by a writer in the French *Bulletin of Therapeutics*. Pills of iodized albumen present the advantage that the iodine is combined in a constant and known proportion. The iodine is completely masked, and its presence can only be recognized by destruction of the organic matter. This albumen is prepared by agitating actively an albuminous solution with iodine in very fine

powder, or in solution in some appropriate vehicle. The mixture is at first highly colored, blackish-brown, but this color gradually disappears after several hours of contact, and the preparation strikes a violet color with starch. The product is then desiccated under gentle heat in an air-bath, when it may be made into a pill mass. The dose is so arranged that each pill shall contain five milligrammes of iodine. The experiments at the Hospital Beaujon, by Professor Dolbeau, have shown that iodine thus prepared has no bad effects whatever. The pills, in the dose of five or six per day, acted rapidly in the resolution of an hypertrophy of the thyroid gland. Iodized albumen seems to have the efficacy of cod-liver oil. It has been administered in cases of chronic osteitis, ganglionic engorgement, strumous keratitis, and in two cases of Pott's Disease with congestive abscesses. It may be continued for several weeks without gastric derangement or other inconvenience.—*New Remedies.*

Condensed Milk and its Manufacture.

The first idea of condensing milk appears to have been entertained by the well known scientist, Professor Horsford, whose food products have, perhaps, given him as much reputation as his extended scientific knowledge. He first conceived the idea of reducing milk to a powder or to a doughy paste which should contain all the intrinsic principles of the fresh milk, and yet keep, when packed in tin, any length of time or in any climate, and be good when opened. These experiments were made as early as 1849. After many attempts the Professor satisfied himself that by evaporation at a low temperature and the addition of cane sugar, an article could be produced which would retain the desired qualities. Gail Borden was at this time an assistant of Professor Horsford, and from some unknown, or at least unexplained reason, the Professor made over to his assistant, Borden, the result of his experiments, and the future right to use them as he pleased. One year after this curious transaction, Borden having in the meantime perfected his process, formed a com-

pany, and acquiring sufficient capital to push his enterprise, soon obtained a sale for his product, and laid the foundation for a colossal trade.

In 1866 a manufactory of condensed milk was founded in the town of Cham, Switzerland, and soon became known in Europe as favorably competing with the natural milk supplied to the cities. Baron Liebig also added to its authority by endorsing it. In consequence of the increasing consumption in Switzerland and Germany, several new factories were started, but none turned out as good an article or did as much business as the Cham factory. At the Vienna Exposition the product was exhibited by four competitors in the German department, three in the Swiss, as well as one in each of the English, Norwegian, and Spanish departments, but it is represented that these three latter were deficient both in color and consistency.

There are five or six manufactories of condensed milk in America, which turn out in the aggregate perhaps four times as much milk as the foreign factories. Besides that, within the last year, the trade with Germany has bid fair to take quite a quantity of the surplus manufacture off our hands. Some of our companies are doing a large business with China and Japan, where the milk is a great favorite.

Aneurism of the Abdominal Aorta Treated by Iodide of Potassium.

A successful case of this kind is reported (*American Medical Journal*) by Dr. Mathews, of Texas. The aneurism was detected in April, 1874, and extended from under the sternum obliquely downward to below the umbilicus. The patient was ordered twelve and a half grains of iodide potassium in syrup of sarsaparilla three times daily, and this was gradually increased to a drachm in the course of the twenty-four hours. He says, "My patient began at once to improve. The large doses seemed at first to irritate the stomach a little, but this soon passed away. When I began the use of the remedy the lady was confined closely to her bed, and could not sleep unless under the influence of chloral. Now five months

have passed, she is able to be up nearly all the while ; sleeps without the soporific ; rides about, even on horseback, a good deal, and is apparently in very good health. The aneurismal thrill and the bruit once so distinct are nearly absent, though the remains of the "sac" can be distinctly felt, yet very much smaller than it was at first. I used nothing but the iodide of potassium, except during June, when I gave between the iodide doses of one drachm of fl. ext. ergot and five drops of tr. digitalis. I have kept up the use of the iodide steadily till now, except for two weeks. At present I am giving five grains of iodide potassium and three grains of carbonate of ammonia three times a day."

Ozone in Relation to Disease.

Dr. Ross, Health Officer of London, (*Sanitarian*) considers the following positions to be established :

"1. A deficiency of Ozone in the air in all probability predisposes to disease, particularly of the epidemic form, by virtue of the depressing and debilitating effects of such air, in consequence of its feeble powers of oxidizing animal debris; and

"2. A permanent diminution in the normal amount of active Ozone probably favors the development of chronic diseases characterized by mal-nutrition, imperfect oxidation, and degeneration of tissues."

"As the recent investigations of Chauveau and Sanderson prove that the poison of an infectious disease, as scarlet fever, measles, etc., consists of excessively minute particles of living matter, which may be diffused through or wafted by the air, and that bacteria are carriers of infection, there is some reason for thinking that a *materies morbi* may be rendered inert by atmospheric Ozone."

[We advise our readers to believe nothing which is "proved" or "established" or "settled beyond all doubt," in regard to ozone or bacteria, or morbid and organic germs, in their relation to diseases. Better entertain a few quiet doubts and save one's self the trouble of a change of belief in a year or two.—EDITOR.]

Artificial Fertilization of Plants.

A new process for facilitating the fertilization of plants has been tested with success in the Botanical Gardens of Vienna. It consists simply in touching the end of the pistil—that is, the stigma—in a flower, with a pencil dipped in honey, or, better, in honey having mixed with it some pollen of the plant operated upon. A *Hibiscus Mexicanus* which had never yielded fruit, having undergone this treatment, produced quite a large quantity of good seeds. With several fruit-trees the process also succeeded. Further, after operating on certain branches only, of trees which did not yield fruit, it was found that fruit formed on these, while the branches left in the natural state gave none. The effect, if real, may be explained by supposing that the honey retains the pollen-grains on the stigma, and thus favors the formation of a pollen tube, which is indispensable to the fertilization.—*Exchange*.

Phosphoric Acid in Ergot.

Professor Levi, of the University of Pisa, has just made known, as the result of numerous analytical and experimental researches, that the physiological, therapeutical, and obstetric properties of ergot of rye are due to the presence of phosphoric acid, which it contains in abundance, much more than to its organic principles (like ergotin, ecbalin, etc.), to which until now had been exclusively ascribed all the various actions of the substance.—*Phil. Med. & Surg. Reporter*.

Leucocythemia Treated with Ergotin Hypodermically.

Professor Da Costa (*American Medical Journal*) treated with success a case of this disease connected with an enlarged spleen, by injecting five grains of ergotin mixed in glycerin and water, every other day for eight injections. At the same time the patient took twenty drops tincture of iron three times a day. The improvement was so rapid that he was discharged as cured after the eighth injection. The size of the spleen diminished sensibly from day to day. The ergotin was introduced in the splenic region.

Inversion of the Uterus of Five Years' Duration—Operation—Cure.

Dr. Kemp, of New Zealand, (*Obstetrical Journal*) describes the case of a female who suffered severe floodings following the birth of a child, for five years, and whose health was greatly impaired in consequence. He found that the uterus was absent from its proper position and appeared in the vagina, in the form of a smooth, round body, continuous with the vaginal walls. Drawing down the uterus with a double loop of tape, the cervix was incised in two places, but the organ resisted the attempt to restore it. A few days afterwards, the operation was repeated, two free incisions being made in the cervix, one in front, the other behind, when it was replaced without difficulty. No blood was lost, and a perfect cure was effected, no medicine being used except a rectal suppository of a half grain of morphia. She kept her bed for a week, and her health was subsequently restored completely.

The Escape Box.

It is stated in the reports of the different prisons of Paris that five or six thieves die annually in jail from the effects of swallowing this box. It is of polished steel, about three inches long, and contains turn-screws, hammers, silk thread, and every implement necessary for escape. The box is easily swallowed, but sometimes refuses to glide along the intestinal canal as expected, and often causes death. When, however, it does reappear, the thief is in possession of implements with which he can saw through the thickest bars.—*The Druggist*.

Ether Versus Chloroform.

"The crusade against 'chloroform deaths' which we have carried on during the last two years has had the effect of bringing very prominently into notice the superior safety of ether, and, for short operations, of nitrous oxide. We had, indeed, the satisfaction of witnessing an 'ether revival.' The ether revival has, however, not extended either so widely

or so deeply as it should have done, or as it will, we believe, yet do. It is, indeed, necessary to hit the same nail on the head many times and oft before it is well driven in. We have had the pain of chronicling recently two fatal cases of death from chloroform and one from bichloride of methylene, which we believe to be a yet more noxious agent. We observe the record of two further chloroform-deaths abroad; and next week we shall republish an analysis of the ether discussion which was last year carried on for many months in our columns, as it will, we believe, be desirable to renew the influence of the articles and letters which we then published. We are very glad to see that some of our medical contemporaries are now disposed to give their aid in the matter, and we hope that a chloroform discussion may be raised at some of the principal societies in London and elsewhere."—*British Medical Journal*.

A Somnambulist on Guard.

The *Philadelphia Medical Reporter* tells of a soldier at Fort Concho, Texas, who was observed by his lieutenant to walk his rounds in the night without challenging those who approached. His eyes were open and he made his regular tramp to and fro without using them. The lieutenant seized him by the collar and shook him roughly, when he instantly awoke, and brought his musket to a ready in proper military style. He was court-martialed for neglect of duty, but acquitted on the ground of somnambulism. He said he was dreaming, while walking his beat, that he was at his home in Massachusetts.

To Prevent the Marks of Small Pox.

Touch the pustules with glycerin and then sprinkle with a powder of red oxyd of mercury one part, sublimed sulphur four parts. An Italian physican says this will cause the pustules to dry and desquamate in a few days, without leaving the slightest mark.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH had 1,868 matriculants in its last session.

Carrageen for Poultices.

Carrageen, or Irish Moss, (*Fucus crispus*), has been introduced in France as a substitute for flaxseed in making poultices. It is cut in thin plates and steeped in hot water, when it softens and swells in a short time, so as to be fit for use. In several French hospitals it is pronounced far superior to flaxseed. Its advantages are : it keeps moist for more than eighteen hours ; it does not slip aside ; it is inodorous ; it does not readily ferment ; it does not soil the linen or bed. In hospitals and ambulances, and on ship-board where flaxseed meal is not easily kept, it is destined to be of great service.

MEDICAL NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Salt Lake City Medical Society.

The Regular Practitioners of Medicine in this city met February 1st, 1875, and organized themselves into an association to be known as the Salt Lake City Medical Society ; adopted a Constitution, By-Laws, and the Code of Medical Ethics recommended by the American Medical Association ; Elected the following officers and committees for 1875 ; *President*, W. F. Anderson, M. D. ; *Vice-President*, J. F. Hamilton, M. D. ; *Secretary* H. J. Richards, M. D. ; *Treasurer and Librarian*, J. M. Williamson, M. D.

Committee on Admissions.—W. F. Anderson, M. D. ; J. F. Hamilton, M. D. ; J. M. Williamson, M. D.

Committee on Medical Ethics.—J. P. Taggart, M. D. ; J. F. Hamilton, M. D. ; J. M. Williamson, M. D.

Executive Committee.—J. M. Benedict, M. D. ; Allen Fowler, M. D. ; S. B. Young, M. D.

H. J. RICHARDS, M. D.,
Secretary Salt Lake City Medical Society.

THE CONSUMPTION OF APPLES has greatly increased in Paris. Physicians think that this has greatly diminished the amount of dyspepsia and bilious disease.

MORTALITY REPORT OF SAN FRANCISCO FOR JANUARY.

Number of Deaths registered in San Francisco during the month of January, 1875, arranged according to classes, with an enumeration of the more prominent causes and a statement of the age, sex and nativity.

DISEASES.	Total.	Per Cent.	AGES.					SEX.		NATIVITY.			
			Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 70 Years.	Over 70 Years.	Male.	Female.	California.	Other Parts of U. S.	China.	Other Countries.
1—Zymotic Diseases.....	40	11.5	24	4	9	3	....	19	21	23	6	....	11
2—Constitutional Diseases.....	70	20.0	3	6	51	10	....	48	24	8	13	6	38
3—Local Diseases.....	246	61.8	48	9	83	33	8	95	51	47	27	1	70
4—Developmental Diseases.....	44	12.6	26	....	8	3	7	18	26	26	5	....	13
5—Deaths from Violence.....	16	4.6	....	3	13	....	....	15	1	8	2	3	7
Unknown Causes. } Chinese.....	31	8.9	3	....	26	2	....	31	....	3	....	28	....
} Others.....	9	.6	1	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1
Total.....	849	....	100	22	100	62	15	295	124	110	59	38	140
Per Cent. to Total Mortality.....	....	100.0	28.7	6.3	45.8	14.9	4.3	64.5	35.5	31.5	17.0	10.9	40.0
1—Small Pox.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Measles.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Scarlatina.....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Diphtheria.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Croup.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Whooping Cough.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....
Typhus & Typhoid Fevers.....	6	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	4	2	....	....	2
Diarrhea & Dysentery.....	8	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	....
Cholera Infantum.....	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	....	....	....
Cholera Morbus.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pyemia and Septicemia.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	2	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	1
Syphilis.....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
Alcoholism.....	4	....	....	....	3	1	....	3	1	....	1	....	3
2—Cancer.....	5	....	....	....	4	1	....	2	3	....	2	....	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	56	....	3	4	42	9	....	40	15	3	14	4	34
Hydrocephalus & Tubc. Men.....	4	....	3	1	....	....	....	2	2	4	....	....	....
3—Encephalitis.....	11	....	5	3	3	....	....	5	6	8	1	....	2
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	11	....	1	....	8	2	....	9	2	1	2	....	8
Convulsions.....	10	....	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	9	1	....	....
Other Dis. Nervous System.....	8	....	....	1	3	4	....	4	2	1	2	....	8
Aneurism.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Diseases of the Heart.....	22	....	1	2	10	9	....	15	7	3	6	1	12
Pneumonia.....	34	....	13	1	9	4	7	18	16	14	8	....	27
Bronchitis.....	8	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	1
Other Dis. Respir'y Organs.....	14	....	5	1	4	3	1	11	3	5	3	....	5
Dis. of Stomach & Bowels.....	10	....	2	....	6	2	....	5	5	1	4	....	5
Diseases of the Liver.....	9	....	....	....	3	6	....	5	4	....	2	....	7
Bright's Disease & Nephritis.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4—Puerperal Diseases.....	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	7	....	1	2	....	4
Atrophy, Inanition, Old Age.....	30	....	19	....	1	3	7	15	15	9	3	....	18
5—Suicides.....	8	....	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	1	....	....	2
Deaths in Institutions.....	81	....	12	4	48	14	2	60	21	14	19	3	45
Still Births.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	19	....	....	....	....

Estimated population in the middle of the year 1874..... 210,000

REMARKS.—The mortality for January shows some increase over that for December, and yet our city is by no means un-

healthful. Small-pox and scarlatina have almost disappeared, few deaths from diphtheria and whooping-cough are reported, and indeed the proportion of the entire class of zymotic diseases exhibits a remarkable diminution. Usually about 22 per cent. of the deaths (more in summer, less in winter), are from the diseases of this class, while in January it amounted to barely half of this rate. A progressive diminution in the mortality rate of young children will be noted. In July, nearly 42 per cent. of the deaths were of children under five years of age. This rate in the next month was reduced to 34 per cent., and now it is still further reduced to less than 29 per cent. As was to be expected, the California born decedents were considerably less in number, leaving the foreign born actually with more than half of the mortality. A few sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis continue to be reported. In December there was the unusual number of six deaths from this cause—in January but two. Contrary to the usual state of things, no deaths from aneurism or Bright's disease were reported. From consumption we note a large mortality—nearly 16 per cent.—the average yearly rate being thirteen or fourteen per hundred. Finally, nearly one fourth of all deaths occurred in the public and private hospitals.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL SOCIETY will send delegates to the approaching meeting of the American Medical Association.

THE VICTORIA MEDICAL SCHOOL in Toronto was suspended during the winter for want of students.

THE AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL says that Dr. Baird, of Daylesford, sued a public officer for \$500.00 damages for speaking of him as a "bounding medical Kangaroo." The judge dismissed the case at the expense of the plaintiff, saying that the expression was rather complimentary than otherwise.

M. CHEVREUIL, the eminent French Chemist, has been promoted by Marshal MacMahon, to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He reaches this distinction at the age of eighty-eight years.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Abstract from the Reports of Deaths and their Causes in the following Cities and Towns in California, during December, 1875.

CITIES & TOWNS	Total No. Deaths	PREVALENT DISEASES.						AUTHORITIES.
		Consumption.	Other diseases of Lungs.	Dis. Stomach and Bowels.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina.	Typhoidal Fever.	
San Francisco.	333	63	47	9	3	10	12	S.F. B'd of Health
Sacramento.....	28	5	2	1	0	2	3	Sac. B'd of Health
Petaluma	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	Dr. G. W. Graves
Dixon	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. A. H. Pratt.
Stockton.....	16	4	1	0	0	0	1	St'kton B'd H'lth
Marysville.....	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	Dr. A.B. Caldwell
Placerville.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. E. A. Kunkler
San Diego.....	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. T. C. Stockton
Oroville	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. J. M. Vance.
Los Angeles....	36	1	0	2	0	10	0	Dr. H. S. Orme.
Truckee.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. Wm. Curless.
St. Helena.....								Dr. C.F.A. Nichel.
Napa City.....	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	Dr. M. B. Pond.
Watsonville....								Dr. W. W. Ross.
Folsom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. S. Lyons.
Santa Cruz.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. C.L. Anderson
Suis'n, Fairf'd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. J. F. Pressley
Colusa.....	5	1	1	0	0	0	1	Dr. L. Robinson.
Trinity Co.....								Dr. J.C. Montague
Santa Barbara.	11	3	0	2	0	0	0	Dr. C. B. Bates
R'dw'd C & sur	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	Dr. C.A. Kirkpat'k
San Andreas...								Dr. C.B. Robertson
Auburn.....								Dr. A. S. Dubois
Tulare County								Dr. M. Baker
Siskiyou Co....	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	Dr. Dan'l Ream
Susany'e & sur								Dr. J. J. Sawyer
Downieville....	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	Dr. Alemy Jump
Healdsburg ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. Bradford Cox
Michig'n Bl'ffs								Dr. J. L. Jackson
Pajaro								Dr. Nichols
Sierra City.....								Dr. L. F. Jones
Antioch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. M.C. Parkison
Salinas & sur.								Dr. W. W. Davies
W'db'ge & sur	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	Dr. A. Trafton
Clov'r'd'e & sur	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Dr. Q. C. Smith
Yolo Co.....	7	2	3	1	0	0	0	Dr. E. Parramore
Woodland	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	Dr. Thos. Ross.
San Bern'dino	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. M. R. Fox.
Modoc Co.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Dr. H. F. Hall
Stanislaus Co..	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	Dr. J. P. Jackson
TOTALS	499	91	63	18	4	23	21	

REMARKS: Our table for December shows an increase in

the total mortality of more than 4 per cent. over that of November. This is to be credited chiefly to San Francisco, Napa City, Stockton, Yolo County, and San Diego; and, as shown in the table, has been caused by diseases of the pulmonary organs which are doubtless referable to the effects of the cold weather, and attendant humidity of the season. The high death-rate in Los Angeles is due to scarlatina, which has been prevailing there for some time past, and has latterly assumed a more malignant form. From Fresno County, rumors have reached this office of great mortality by diphtheria, especially on Big-Dry Creek. Will some of our medical friends in that section favor us with an authentic account of this terrible malady?

THOMAS M. LOGAN, M. D.,
Permanent Secretary State Board of Health.

Death of Dr. John H. Gihon.

Old Californians will recollect Dr. John H. Gihon, the first postmaster and alcalde of San Francisco in 1849, editor of the first evening paper established in San Francisco, the *Evening Picayune* we believe it was called, and author of the "Annals of San Francisco." He left San Francisco and became private secretary to Governor Geary in Kansas and Pennsylvania, and then Physician to the Lazaretto in Philadelphia. He afterwards went to Louisiana and practised medicine at Shreveport, where he died on the 13th of January. He maintained a good reputation through a chequered and eventful life.

DR. EDWARD DELAFIELD of New York, died February 13th, aged 81 years. He was one of the most distinguished members of the profession, having for many years been a Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and President of the College. He had two brothers, near his own age, who died about the same time, and the three were buried on the same day.

DEATH OF DR. HARVILLE.—John W. Harville, M. D., died at his residence at the Mission Dolores, March 2nd, aged 41 years. He was a native of New Hampshire, and had practised medicine in San Francisco for many years.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

Manufactured on the sea shore by HAZARD & CASWELL, from Fresh and Selected Livers.

The universal demand for Cod Liver Oil that can be depended upon as strictly pure and scientifically prepared, having been long felt by the Medical Profession, we were induced to undertake its manufacture at the Fishing Stations, where the fish are brought to land every few hours, and the Livers consequently are in great perfection.

This Oil is manufactured by us on the sea shore, with the greatest care, from fresh, healthy Livers, of the Cod only, without the aid of any chemicals, by the strict attention to cleanliness is absolutely necessary to produce sweet Cod-Liver Oil. The rancid Oil found in the market is the make of manufacturers who are careless about these matters.

Prof. PARKE, of N. Y., says—"I have tried almost every other manufacturer's Oil, and give you the decided preference."

Prof. HARE, State Assayer of Massachusetts, after a full analysis of it, says—"It is the best for foreign or domestic use."

After years of experimenting, the Medical Profession of Europe and America, who have studied the effects of different Cod-Liver Oils, have unanimously decided the light straw-colored Cod-Liver Oil to be far superior to any of the brown Oils.

plest possible process and lowest temperature by which the Oil can be separated from the cells of the Livers. It is nearly devoid of color, odor, and flavor—having a bland, fish-like, and, to most persons, not unpleasant taste. It is so sweet and pure that it can be retained by the stomach when other kinds fail, and patients soon become fond of it.

The secret of making good Cod-Liver Oil lies in the proper application of the proper degree of heat; too much or too little will seriously injure the quality. Great

The Three Best Tonics of the Pharmacopœia: IRON—PHOSPHORUS—CALISAYA.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. also call the attention of the Profession to their preparation of the above estimable Tonics, as combined in their elegant and palatable *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, a combination of the Pyrophosphate of Iron and Calisaya never before attained, in which the nauseous inkiness of the iron and astringency of the Calisaya are overcome, without any injury to their active tonic principles, and blended into a beautiful Amber-colored Cordial, delicious to the taste and acceptable to the most delicate stomach. This preparation is made directly from the *ROYAL CALISAYA BARK*, not from ITS ALKALOIDS OR THEIR SALTS—being unlike other preparations called "Elixir of Calisaya and Iron," which are simply an *Elixir of Quinine and Iron*. Our Elixir can be depended upon as being a true Elixir of Calisaya Bark with Iron. Each dessert-spoonful contains seven and a half grains Royal Calisaya Bark, and two grains Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark with Strychnia. This preparation contains one grain of Strychnia added to each pint of our *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, greatly intensifying its tonic effect.

Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya with Bismuth, containing eight grains Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth in each table-spoonful of the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*.

Elixir Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Strychnia. Each tea-spoonful contains one grain Phosphate Iron, one grain Phosphate Quinine, and one sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnia.

Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Gentian, containing one ounce of Gentian, and one hundred and twenty-eight grains Pyrophosphate Iron to the pint, making in each dessert-spoonful seven and one-half grains Gentian and two grains Pyrophosphate Iron.

Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia. Each tea-spoonful contains two grains Valerianate Ammonia.

Elixir Valerianate of Ammonia and Quinine. Each tea-spoonful contains two grains Valerianate Ammonia and one grain Quinine.

Ferro-Phosphorated Wine of Wild Cherry Bark. Each fluid-drachm contains twenty-five grains of the Bark, and two grains Ferri-Pyrophosphate.

Wine of Pepsin. This article is prepared by us from fresh Bennets and pure Sherry Wine.

Elixir Taraxacum Comp. Each dessert-spoonful contains fifteen grains of Taraxacum.

Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth, and Strychnine. Each fluid-drachm contains one sixty-fourth of a grain of Strychnine.

Juniper Tar Soap. Highly recommended by the celebrated Erasmus Wilson, and has been found very serviceable in chronic eczema and diseases of the skin generally. It is invaluable for chapped hands and roughness of the skin caused by change of temperature. It is manufactured by ourselves, from the purest materials, and is extensively and successfully prescribed by the most eminent Physicians.

Iodo-Ferrated Cod-Liver Oil. This combination holds sixteen grains Iodide of Iron to the ounce of our pure Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil, with Iodine, Phosphorus, and Bromine. This combination represents Phosphorus, Bromine, Iodine, and Cod-Liver Oil, in a state of permanent combination, containing in each pint: Iodine, eight grains; Bromine, one grain; Phosphorus, one grain; Cod-Liver Oil, one pint.

Cod-Liver Oil, with Phosphate of Lime. This is an agreeable emulsion, holding three grains Phosphate of Lime in each table-spoonful.

Cod-Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Druggists and Chemists, New York.

GOLDEN CITY **CHEMICAL WORKS**

MANUFACTURERS OF
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Manufacturer of
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IMPORTER OF EUROPEAN GOODS, WITH RESIDENT AGENTS IN
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Special orders for Medical Works, Chemical Apparatus and Surgical Appliances, filled with care and promptness.

The very responsible duty of compounding and dispensing
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
is placed only in the most competent hands, and the utmost care taken
to ensure the

PURITY AND OFFICIAL
character of all medicines used.

CALIFORNIA STATE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL

Corner Howard and Twelfth Streets, San Francisco.

ORGANIZED 1868.—INCORPORATED 1873.

SURGEON-IN-CHARGE.....JOHN SCOTT, M. D., F. R. C. S. I.
HOUSE PHYSICIAN.....DR. G. CHISMORE.
ASSISTANT SURGEON.....DR. CHAS. E. BLAKE.

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This Hospital is especially devoted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. The Surgeon-in-Charge receives no remuneration for his services. Six beds are set apart for free patients: other patients are required to pay a weekly board, as arranged by the Lady Managers. For admission, apply to the Matron of the Hospital, or to DR. SCOTT, 697 Folsom St.

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CRANE & BRIGHAM, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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269 JESSIE ST.

For admission, apply to BENJ. F. HARDY, M.D., Attending Physician, 824 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal. Office Hour at Hospital—12 M. to 1 P. M. daily. Classes admitted: Respectable married and unfortunate single women. The latter class are received under assumed names, screened from exposure, and every influence used to keep them from prostitution. Their offspring are received and placed in the Asylum. Physicians to whom unfortunate girls apply to have abortion produced, are requested to aid us in saving them from that crime.

LIST OF JOHN WYETH & BRO'S ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

WITH QUANTATIVE COMPOSITION.

1412 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

We ask the attention of Physicians to the annexed List of our Pharmaceutical Preparations, with quantitative composition and dose. Physicians will find our Preparations to be **JUST AS REPRESENTED**. In addition to the articles of our own manufacture, we are General Agents and have the sole control for the United States for

Alfred Bishop's Granulated Salts, English

Cod Liver Oil,

Manufactured by MARVIN BROS., & BARTLETT, Portsmouth, N. H.

Papoma,

Loeflund's Concentrated Liebig's Food for Infants,

Loeflund's Concentrated Liebig's Extract Malt,

Physicians who wish to use our preparations should designate our manufacture when prescribing, to insure ours being dispensed.

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

Eliz. Pyro-Phos. Iron, Quin. and Strychnia.

Each teaspoonful contains one grain of Pyro-Phosphate of Iron, one of Quinia, and one-sixtieth of a grain of Strychnia.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

Elizir of Gentian. Ferrated.

This preparation is identical in strength to the Comp. Infusion of Gentian of the Pharmacopoeia, with the addition of one grain of Phosphorated Iron to each teaspoonful.

Adult dose, a dessertspoonful.

Elizir of Hops.

This equals in strength the official Tincture of Hops.

Adult dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Elizir Valerianate of Ammonia.

(GODDARD'S FORMULA.)

Adult dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Elizir Valerianate Ammonia and Quinine.

This is simply our Elizir Valerianate of Ammonia, with the addition of one grain of Quinia to each fluid drachm.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Elizir of the Pyrophosphate of Iron.

IRON, WITH PHOSPHOROUS AND CALISAYA.

Each teaspoonful represents the activity of five grains of Calisaya Bark, together with two grains of the Soda-Pyrophosphate of Iron.

The dose for an adult is a teaspoonful three times a day, immediately before or after meals. For children, to be graduated according to age.

Ferrated Elizir of Cinchona.

IRON, PERUVIAN BARK, AND CHOICE AROMATICS.

Each dessertspoonful represents two grains soluble Citrate of Iron, and ten grains Red Peruvian Bark.

The dose for an adult is a dessertspoonful three times a day, immediately before or after meals. For children, to be graduated according to age.

Elizir of Calisaya Bark.

Each fluid drachm represents five grains Calisaya bark.

DIRECTIONS.—A teaspoonful for children, a dessertspoonful to adults three times a day, or as required.

Elizir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Liquid Pepsin with one grain of soluble Citrate of Bismuth, and one-sixtieth of a grain of Strychnia in each fluid drachm.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains Lime, two grains Soda, one grain Potassa, one-half grain Iron.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Compound Syrup of Phosphates, or Chemical Food.

COMPOSED OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA POTASSA AND IRON.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain freshly precip. Phosphate of Iron, two grains Phosphate Lime, one grain Phosphate of Soda, one-half grain Phosphate of Potassa, with slight excess Phosphoric Acid.

Adult dose, a teaspoonful.

Ferrated Cordial Elizir.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Children, one-half to a teaspoonful before eating. Adults should take a tablespoonful as often

2 List of John Wyeth & Bro's Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Bitter Wine of Iron.

CITRATE OF IRON AND PERUVIAN BARK.

Prepared with Sherry Wine, Calisaya Bark, and Citrate of Iron, each fluid drachm represents two grains of the ferruginous salt, and the activity of five grains of Calisaya Bark.

Adult dose, a teaspoonful immediately before after each meal.

Elixir Bromide Potassium.

Each fluid drachm contains ten grains of Bromide of Potassium.

Adult dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Elixir Calisaya Bark, Iron and Bismuth.

This Elixir contains one grain of soluble Citrate of Bismuth, in each teaspoonful of the Ferrated Elixir of Cinchona.

Adult dose, a dessertspoonful.

Elixir Calisaya Bark, Iron and Strychnia.

Each fluid drachm contains five grains Calisaya Bark, two grains Iron, one-fiftieth grain Strychnia.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Wine of Wild Cherry Bark.

Each fluid drachm represents twenty grains of the bark, collected at the proper season.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry Bark.

Each fluid drachm contains twenty grains of the Bark, two grains Iron.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

Wine of Pepsin and Soluble Salt of Bismuth.

Adult dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil.

Cod Liver Oil prepared in an emulsion.

Adult dose, a tablespoonful three times a day. Children in proportion to age.

Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, Ferrated.

Our tasteless Oil, with one grain of Pyrophosphate of Iron in each fluid drachm.

Beef, Iron and Wine.

EXTRACT OF BEEF, CITRATE OF IRON AND SHERRY WINE.

Adult dose, one tablespoonful between meals and when suffering from fatigue and exhaustion. Dose for children should be reduced according to the age.

Each tablespoonful represents one ounce of Beef, half ounce of Sherry Wine, and two grains of Citrate of Iron.

Elixir Bromide of Sodium.

Each teaspoonful contains ten grains of Bromide of Sodium.

Adult dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Wine of Ergot.

Strength, United States Dispensatory.

Elixir Valerianate of Strychnia.

Each teaspoonful represents (1-40) one-fortieth of a grain of Strychnia.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Comp. Syrup Phosphate of Manganese.

Each teaspoonful contains one grain Phosphate of Iron, one of Manganese, and two of Soda.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

Wine of Pepsin.

Adult dose, one or two teaspoonfuls.

Solution Carbolic Acid.

Each fluid oz. contains forty grains of the Glacial Acid.

Syrup Supherphosphate of Iron.

Each fluid drachm contains three grains of Phosphate of Iron, with an excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful immediately after meals.

Elixir of Bismuth.

This Elixir contains two grains of the Citrate of Bismuth in each fluid drachm.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Syrup Chloral Hydrat.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains Crystallized Chloral Hydrat.

Dose, one teaspoonful to a tablespoonful.

Beef, Iron, Wine and Cinchona.

Adult dose, one tablespoonful being identical in strength with Beef, Iron and Wine. Cinchona being added to meet the want of an Anti-Periodic with the stimulant and nutrient properties of Beef and Wine.

Wine of Beef.

In each tablespoonful of this preparation there is the essence of one ounce of Beef in solution in Sherry Wine. It is therefore a refreshing stimulant the effect of which is not merely to quicken the circulation and impart a temporary excitement, but also to supply actual strength.

Syrup Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Each teaspoonful of this syrup contains two grains Lacto Phosphate Lime. It is prepared with an excess of Lactic Acid.

The Lacto Phosphates are largely given to children and infants with happiest results.

Adult dose, dessertspoonful two or three times a day. Children a teaspoonful, and for infants, according to age.

Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth, Strychnia and Iron.

This is prepared by the addition of one grain of Iron to each teaspoonful or fluid drachm of Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful.

Elixir Taraxacum Compound.

FOR DISGUIISING THE BITTER TASTE OF QUININE.

Composed of Dandelion, (fresh root) Wild Cherry and Gentian.

Adult dose, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful

List of John Wyeth & Bro's Pharmaceutical Preparations. 3

Syrup Lacto Phosphate of Iron.

Each teaspoonful contains one grain of Lacto Phosphate of Iron.

Adult dose, a dessertspoonful. Children and infants according to age.

Compound Syrup Lacto Phosphates.

IRON, LIME AND POTASH.

This preparation contains one grain of Lime, half grain of Iron, and one fourth of a grain of Potash, in each fluid drachm.

Adult dose, one dessertspoonful immediately before or after meals.

Elixir of the Phosphates.

WITH CALISAYA BARK.

Each pint represents the strength of one ounce of Peruvian Bark, and every tablespoonful contains one grain of freshly precipitated Phosphate of Iron, two grains of Phosphate of Lime, half grain Phosphate Soda with slight excess of Phosphoric Acid.

Adult dose a tablespoonful immediately after eating, in water or milk. Children should take one or two teaspoonfuls.

Plasters of

Aconite, Belladonna, Arnica and Opium.

Spread on fine linen in rolls of one yard each. In the manufacture of these plasters we use none but the most reliable English Extracts.

Elixir of

Bark, Iron, Pepsin and Bismuth.

Calisaya Bark, Ammonia Citrate of Iron, Pepsin and a soluble salt of Bismuth.

Adult dose, a dessert spoonful.

Syrup Iodide of Lime.

Two grains Iodide of Lime in each fluid drachm.

Chemically Pure Carbolic Acid.

FOR MEDICINAL USE.

Put up in one ounce bottles.

Pastiles of Chlorate of Potash.

STIMULANT, ALTERATIVE AND DIURETIC.

Recommended in low and morbid conditions; useful in affections of the Throat, Ulcerations, Croup, Mercurial Salivation, &c., &c. The Lozenges combining the local together with the constitutional influence of the salt, renders this form of administration preferable in affections of the Mouth and Throat.

Pure Inodorous Glycerine.

Manufactured by Henry Bower, Philadelphia.

Liquor Pepsine.

SOLUTION OF PEPSIN.

This preparation of Pepsin, manufactured from the fresh stomachs of the pig without heat or the addition of alcohol, represents in a concentrated form the active properties of this much-used and highly esteemed medicinal agent.

The menstruum we use is glycerine with acidulated water, and will keep for an indefinite time without change or loss of activity.

Dose, for an adult, a teaspoonful immediately after meals.

Elixir Valerianate of Zinc.

Each fluid drachm contains one grain of Valerianate of Zinc.

Syrup

Lacto-Phosphate Lime and Pepsin.

Each fluid drachm contains two grains Lacto-Phosphate Lime and two grains Pepsin.

The above is an exceedingly valuable preparation, as physicians will readily appreciate from the effect naturally expected of this combination.

Elixir of Citrate of Lithia.

Two grains in each teaspoonful.

Elixir Bromide Calcium.

Each teaspoonful contains five grains Bromide Calcium.

Elixir

Pepsin Bismuth and Calisaya Bark.

Wine of Pepsin, with one grain of soluble Citrate of Bismuth and five grains Calisaya Bark in each fluid drachm.

Elixir Calisaya Bark.

IRON, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNIA.

Each dessertspoonful of this preparation contains the one-sixtieth of a grain of Strychnia, two grains of Soluble Citrate of Bismuth with Peruvian Bark and Iron in same proportion as in our Ferrated Elixir of Cinchona. It has proved a valuable combination in many cases.

Adult dose, a dessertspoonful. For Children, graduate according to age.

Liquor Bismuth.

This solution contains two grains of the Ammonia Citrate of Bismuth in each fluid drachm.

Wyeth & Bro's Cod Liver Oil.

COMBINED WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.

This preparation represents in a convenient form one of the efficient and popular remedies in cases of a pulmonary character, with tendency to hemorrhage, loss of appetite, cough, and specially when attended with emaciation.

Directions, before taken, shake the bottle well, so as to mingle thoroughly the Hypophosphite Salts with the Oil. Adults should take a teaspoonful three times a day, and increase to a dessertspoonful in a week.

Elixir Valerianate Morphia.

Each teaspoonful contains one-eighth grain Valerianate Morphia.

Comp. Fluid Ext. Buchu and Pareira Brava.

This fluid extract is composed of equal quantities of Buchu, Pareira Brava, and Collinsonia Canadensis.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

Sponge Tents.

For the Urethra, of every size and style, made of finest quality of sponge.

Medicinal Pearls.

Pearl of Chloroform, Apiol, Oil of Turpentine, Copaiba, Wormseed Oil, Oleo Resen Cubebs, Oils of Copaiba and Cubebs, Oil Sandal Wood.

Elixir Corydalis Comp.

ALTERATIVE AND TONIC.

Corydalis Formosa, Stillingia Sylvatica, Xanthoxylum Fraxineum, each eight grains, and one grain Iodide of Potassium in each fluid drachm. Dose, one teaspoonful.

Elixir Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Arsenic.

So many physicians object to administering the above medicines in pill form, and experience in the more decided action, when given in solution, has induced the preparation of this Elixir.

Each teaspoonful contains 1 grain Phos. Iron, 1 grain Quinine, and 1-30 grain Arsenic.

Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime.
50 PER CENT. OIL.

This preparation has been very largely used for some years by a number of our leading physicians, and been found especially useful in Scrofula, Phthisis, and in the many cases of debility induced by impaired nutrition.

Each ounce of the emulsion contains 16 grs. of the Phosphate of Lime, so that the usual doses of Cod Liver Oil may be given whatever may be the age of the patient.

Patients unable to take Cod Liver Oil will find no difficulty in taking and digesting this combination.

Adult dose, a dessertspoonful three times a day. Children, a teaspoonful or more, in proportion to age.

Lacto-Phosphate of Lime with Cod Liver Oil.

Containing the tonic and nutrient properties of these well-known and justly esteemed remedies, in a form adapted for easy digestion and assimilation, and therefore invaluable in the wasting diseases, especially of children.

The Adult dose, a tablespoonful, contains four grs. of the Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, with 50 per cent. of Cod Liver Oil.

Syrup Lacto-Phosphates, Iron and Lime.

This preparation contains one grain of Lime and half grain of Iron in each fluid drachm.

Adult dose, one dessertspoonful immediately before or after meals.

Syrup Phosphate of Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This preparation was first introduced to the Medical Profession in London, and is there much esteemed. It has been largely used both in this country and abroad, with good results, in cases of general debility and want of muscular power. Each teaspoonful contains one grain Phosphate of Iron, one of Quinia, and one-sixtieth of a grain of Strychnia.

Adult dose, one teaspoonful three or four times a day.

Elixir of Gentian.

WITH TINCTURE CHLORIDE OF IRON.

In this preparation, by the addition of a small quantity of Acidulated Citrate Potash, the peculiarly disagreeable styptic taste of Chloride of

Iron is to a great degree masked. Physicians will find this preparation the most agreeable and effective mode of administering this Tonic Bitter and valuable Salt of Iron. Contains ten drops of Tr. Chlor. Iron in each dessert spoonful. Give to children half to a teaspoonful before eating. Adults, a dessert spoonful as often.

Wine of Calisaya.

This preparation of Peruvian Bark is specially acceptable to females and children who cannot take the stronger preparations, and require the mildly stimulating influence of Sherry Wine with the peculiar tonic effect of Cinchona. Each fluid drachm represents five grains Calisaya Bark.

Adult dose, a tablespoonful.

PAPOMA.

A Farinaceous Food for Infants and Invalids. It contains all the Elements requisite for Strength. Made from the whole Wheat, nothing being bolted out.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of proper nutriment for children, for the infirm, and for the aged. In infancy and childhood the formation and development of the various tissues of the body is the main phenomenon of life. In adults enfeebled by disease, the restoration of health depends greatly on an abundant supply of suitable material for the regeneration of the wasted organs. In old people the powers of life need sustaining by similar means. And yet the mere furnishing of the necessary elements is not sufficient. Those elements must be in such a form as to be readily digested, absorbed and assimilated.

All these requirements are fully met in the article which we now offer, *PAPOMA*.

This is prepared from the entire kernels of the choicest wheat, by a peculiar process of torrefaction or roasting. The apparatus for its manufacture is patented, and the grain is so treated as to retain all its constituents. Moreover, the starchy portions are in the process converted into dextrine, and the gluten, which in most dietetic preparations is sacrificed, is partially cooked, so that the result is a substance all ready for digestion and assimilation by the human organism.

Those who have had experience in the management of children and invalids will at once recognize the value of an article of this kind, and may depend upon Papoma as altogether the best in the market. We make this claim not upon theoretical grounds only, but as the result of the fullest test in the practice of many physicians.

Our firm conviction of the value of Papoma and of the public favor which further trials of it can only increase, has led us to secure the exclusive control of its manufacture.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

Manufacturing Chemists,
1412 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Butter of Cacao Suppositories.

Rectum, Vaginal, and Male Urethral Suppositories and Soluble Pessaries of Pure Butter Cacao, made with great care, and of every variety of combination.

Elixir Matico Comp.

MATICO, CUBEBS AND BUCHU.

As a tonic, diuretic and stimulant, this combination must recommend itself to the profession in affections of the urinary organs.

Dose, a dessertspoonful.

BISHOP'S GRANULATED EFFERVESCENT SALTS.

Mr. Bishop was the first to introduce Granulated Salts to the notice of medical men, and his make of these preparations is preferred in Europe by the leading apothecaries and physicians to those prepared by any other chemist.

The annexed endorsement by Dr. Redwood, the highest authority in the London Pharmaceutical Society, is one of the many certificates received by him:

"Since the introduction by Mr. Bishop of saline medicines in the granular effervescent form, their use has undergone a great extension, and this method of administering medicines seems to be very generally approved. It is especially suited for the administration of Carbonate of Iron, and the saline constituents of some mineral waters, but it is applicable to many other medicines, the use of which has been greatly increased by making them palatable. I have examined a great many samples of Mr. Bishop's granulated preparations, obtained at various times and from different sources, and have found them rate very uniform in character, fully charged with Carbonic Acid, and obviously made with care and accuracy."

THEOPHILUS REDWOOD, PH. D.

We have received the agency for America for the sale of these Salts, and will always have in stock a full supply of his preparations.

List and Quantitive Composition.

Granular Effervescent Bromide Ammonium,	2	grs. dr.i.
" Citrate Bismuth,	2 grs.	in dr.i.
" " Cinchona,	1½ "	" "
" " Cinch. & Iron,	{ 1½ grs. Cinch. } { 1 " Iron. }	dr.i.
" Carlsbad Salts, as the natural water.		
" Citrate Lithia,	2 grs.	in dr.i.
" Nitrate of Cerium, of great value in the sickness of Pregnancy, etc.,	2 grs.	in dr.i.
" Bromide Iron,	2 grs.	in dr.i.
" Carbonate "	2 "	" "
" Citrate "	2 "	" "
" Iodide "	1 "	" "
" Phosphate "	2 "	" "
" Kissingen, as the natural water.		
" Magnesia Aperient. Printed directions and dose.		
" Benzoate Potassa,	2 grs.	in dr.i.
" Bi Carb Potassa, a valuable antacid preparation,	4 grs.	in dr.i.
" Citrate Potassa,	10 "	" "
" Nitrate "	5 "	" "
" Bromide Potassium,	2 "	" "
" Iodide "	2 "	" "

Granular Pullna Salts, as the natural water.
 " Citrate Quinine. 1 gr. in dr.i.
 " " Quin and Iron, 1 gr each in dr.i.
 " Seidlitz. Official Strength.
 " Iodide Sodium, 1½ grs. in dr.i.
 " Vichy Salts, as the natural water.
 " Seltzer " " "
 Pepsin and Bismuth, 5 grs. Sacch. Pepsin and 2 grains Cit. Bismuth in dr.i.
 Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnia, 5 grains Sacch. Pepsin, 2 grs. Cit. Bismuth and 1-100 grain Strych. in dr.i.
 Phosph. Iron, Quinine and Strychnia, 2 grains Phosph. Iron, 1 gr. Quinine and 1-100 grain Strych. in dr.i.
 Citrate Magnesia, a superior preparation.

Physicians will find this mode of administering many medicines and the natural waters, such as Vichy, Kissingen, etc., preferable to any other. Physicians and Druggists will find Alfred Bishop's superior to any other make, and always just as represented.

Saccharated Pepsin.

Three times the strength of ordinary Pepsin.

This preparation of Pepsin is manufactured from the fresh stomach of the pig, in a pure and palatable form without heat. It represents the digestive principle of the gastric juice, in a very active state, and in the form most convenient for administration. It is prepared with every possible care from the inner coating of the stomach, first removed from the other tissues of that organ combined with sugar of milk; it will be found free from the disagreeable taste of many Pepsins.

Ten grains dissolved in acidulated water will digest from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty grains of coagulated albumen at 100° F. in from four to six hours.

The experience of physicians has been so favorable to the use of Pepsin as an aid to impaired digestion and kindred affections, that it is only necessary to say the Saccharated Pepsin we manufacture exhibits the principle most fully, and will give therapeutic results to the entire satisfaction of the physicians wishing to prescribe this remedy.

Liquor Pepsinæ.—Each teaspoonful of the Liquor Pepsinæ prepared by us represents the full dose of our Saccharated Pepsin, five grains, combined with Lactic and Muriatic Acids, Glycérine and Water.

JOHN WYETH & BROS.,

Concentrated Pure Essence, or

EXTRACT OF BEEF,

(Leibig's Process.)

A Superior Article for the preparation of best Tea and Soup, &c., and much less expensive than the imported. Kept in Stock by

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & Co..

SAN FRANCISCO.

PURE COD LIVER OIL,

Manufactured by Marvin Bros. & Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H.

ODEURLESS, PALATABLE, NOT VITIATED, NOT
MEDICATED.

We beg to call your attention to the Cod Liver Oil which we make from fresh and selected livers of codfish, caught during the cold weather of our northern winters, the rigor of which the fish could not endure were their vital forces not sustained by a wonderful provision of nature which makes the livers of this species of fish reservoirs for the accumulation of Oil, without which they could not live in the icy waters of our coast.

The great nutriment and healing qualities of Cod Liver Oil are thought to be largely due to the fact that the fish derive a large portion of their sustenance from marine plants, thus imparting properties to this Oil, which oils derived from land grown animals or plants do not possess.

In order to obtain the oil in a sweet and palatable condition, and to avoid dissipating any of its volatile principles the livers must be cooked the same day that the fish are caught, and the oil extracted in the most skillful manner and bottled immediately to preserve it from becoming oxidized by contact with the air.

It is now about five years since our Mr. Marvin, Sr. whose father was largely engaged in the cod fishery; began the manufacture of this most valuable article, furnishing cod liver oil which can be employed with advantage in the many cases to which it is so admirably adapted. Many physicians, who had ceased to prescribe cod liver oil on account of the extreme difficulty of its administration and the unpleasantness of its effects on the stomach, are surprised to find at last Cod Liver Oil so clear, so free from offensive taste and smell, and so easily taken up by the economy.

During the cold season scores of vessels are nightly arriving at the great fishing station at Portsmouth, N. H., laden with cod fish, the product of the day's toil. The livers can be had in a perfectly fresh and sound state, and the oil obtained in a corresponding condition. Encouraged by the appreciation accorded to his efforts by physicians eminently capable of judging of the quality of the oil furnished, and of its great value, Mr. Marvin extended his operations very largely.

Among the most accomplished of physicians and critical pharmacologists in the United States, who express their entire satisfaction with it, we may mention such well-known men as Dr. David Cheever of Boston, Dr. Willard Parker of New York, Dr. J. Cheston Morris, Prof. William Proctor, Jr., and the late Prof. Parish, of Philadelphia, as having thus endorsed its quality.

So greatly has the demand for this oil increased, that we devote our entire and undivided attention to its manufacture, and have committed the business of its distribution to our agents, John Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia.

So widely has the oil been used, always with entire satisfaction, by men of eminence and

acknowledged ability, we feel warranted in urging it upon the notice of physicians and druggists, confidently asserting that it will be found to sustain in the fullest degree all our claims in its behalf. We say, then, that this oil is absolutely pure, obtained from fresh cod fish livers, and can be taken without difficulty by all who need to use it.

Our personal superintendence of the process of manufacture, enables us to guarantee every bottle that leaves our premises.

For sale by all wholesale, and the best retail dealers of the United States.

MARVIN BROS. & BARTLETT,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PRICE LIST.**DR. CHAPMAN'S SPINE BAGS**

Are of two kinds, each being also varied in size according to the requirements of the patient.

One kind, used chiefly for the application of ice, is divided into two, three, or more cells, either by external clamps or by internal septa. In order to hold the ice or ice water in apposition with the whole or any part of the back, the patients being enabled to remain upright or to walk about meanwhile. The mouth of each of these bags is closed by a clamp. The other kind, used chiefly for the application of heat, but also of moderate degrees of cold, consists of two parallel tubes, a little distance apart, and communicating at top and bottom, the mouth of the bag being closed by a screw.

The Spinal Ice Bags, vary in breadth from two to four inches and a quarter; the shortest bag being the narrowest, and the longest the broadest. Their lengths and prices are as follows:

8 inch	.....	\$ 3 75
10 "	.....	4 50
12 "	.....	5 00
14 "	.....	5 50
16 "	.....	6 25
18 "	.....	7 00
20 "	.....	7 75
22 "	.....	8 50
24 "	.....	9 50
26 "	.....	10 50
Lumbar Ice Bag, consisting of two cells for local application.....		5 25

The Spinal Water Bags are in respect to size and price as follows:

6 inch, suitable for youth of both sexes.....	\$3 25
8 "	4 25
10 "	5 25
12 "	6 25
14 "	7 25

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by Weaver & Taylor, 136 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

LOEFLUND'S

Concentrated

EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared upon Baron von Liebig's principles

—By—

Ed. Loeßlund, Stuttgart, Germany.

Loeßlund's Extract of Malt is a new preparation for Coughs, Sore Throat, Hooping-Cough, Difficult and Troublesome Respiration, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, facilitating expectoration, and soothing the irritation of the mucous membrane.

Several preparations have lately appeared under the name of Extract of Malt, which really could not claim the name, containing the result of fermentation; alcohol, carbonic acid, &c., which in many cases cause the most disastrous consequences.

Among the merits which distinguish the Extract of Malt, prepared by Loeßlund, from the special receipt of Baron Liebig are the following:

1. Its great richness in Sugar of Malt, produced by the germination and the action of the diastase on wheaten starch.
2. Complete absence of dregs and products of fermentation, such as alcohol and carbonic acid.
3. Agreeable and pleasant taste, arising from the use of steam in its preparation.
4. Exact proportions of phosphates and albuminous bodies, which form the nutritive properties of the preparation.

Consequently principles of the greatest importance for Medicinal purposes, as well as for health, are here united in the most concentrated form, and are at the same time soluble and of easy digestion. These principles are:

- Resolvent and emollient,—
Sugar of Malt, and Dextrine.

Nutritious,—

The Phosphates and Albuminous ingredients.

An analysis of this Extract of Malt, made by Professor Haas, gave the following results:

36. 5 SUGAR OF MALT,
30. 5 DEXTRINE,
26. 2 WATER,
5. 4 ALBUMEN, with 0.75 AZOTE,
1. 3 ASHES, containing 0.56 PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The faculty, having found such valuable results in the use of the Malt Extract, have already prescribed it in preference to Cod Liver Oil, on account of its great efficacy and agreeable flavor.

Each bottle bears the signature of Ed. Loeßlund without which none is genuine.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Malt Extract is to be taken as it is or mixed to a cup of milk or half milk half soda-water. The Dose is a large dessertspoonful for grown persons and a teaspoonful for children, three or four times a day.

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
AGENTS.

LOEFLUND'S

CONCENTRATED

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A perfect substitute for mother's milk.

READY FOR USE.

Professor Liebig's idea in inventing his "Soup for Infants" was to give the public a perfect substitute for Mother's Milk; a nourishment which not only filled the infant's stomach, as papp, arrow root, and other so called substitutes, but a compound which produced blood, and warmth, and consequently also strength.

The composition of this soup was as follows: Wheat flour, malt flour and cow's milk, with the addition of a little potassa. These articles, if properly prepared, with all the precaution as prescribed by Prof. von Liebig, had for their result a fluid equal in composition to woman's milk. But the difficulty was, that but very few people took the pains, or were successful in the preparation of this soup, and so abandoned this very important substitute for mother's milk.

To Dr. Ed. Loeßlund, of Stuttgart, Germany, is due the honor of having first overcome these obstacles, and of having brought Liebig's Soup into a concentrated form, retaining its efficacy and saving mothers the trouble of preparing it themselves.

That Loeßlund's Concentrated Liebig's Food for Infants is a perfect success may be proved by the fact that Prof. von Liebig has declared it to be one of the most scientific and useful inventions in the shape of food for infants.

Besides the highest medical authorities in Germany and England have adopted this food, and it can be found in all hospitals, nurseries, etc. At the Exposition of Paris 1867, Dr. Ed. Loeßlund received a prize medal.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Dissolve a tablespoonful of this extract in one-third of a pint of fresh, warm cow's milk, by simply stirring it, and the Soup is ready without boiling or straining.

This preparation is sold in bottles sufficient for a week's consumption. It should be tightly corked when not in use, and, with proper care, will keep in a cool place.

Liebig's Food having double the strength of mother's milk, it should be mixed with the same quantity of water as milk, until the infant is some months old.

Agents for the United States:

JOHN WYETH & BRO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

These Goods are for sale by Redington, Hostetter & Co., Crane & Brigham, and all Wholesale Druggists in San Francisco.

PILLS

COMPRESSED BY JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

Chemists, 1412 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The preparation of drugs in such a form as to be at once efficient and readily administered, is a matter of the utmost importance, alike to physician and patient. In this respect, great advances have been made of late years; but we think we can confidently claim that our COMPRESSED PILLS are far superior to any of the other improved medicaments hitherto introduced.

In preparing these Pills, we follow our uniform rule of employing only the purest drugs; and we exclude such extraneous substances as gum, mucilage, or other aids to cohesion. We use no coatings of sugar, starch, or gelatine, which would only add to the bulk of the Pills, and by hardening, interfere with their ready solution and absorption.

The flattened shape of these Pills enables the patient to swallow them with greater ease than is possible with the spherical or oval form hitherto generally given.

All the advantages which this mode of preparation would seem to offer are fully realized in practice; and we invite the fullest trial of the Compressed Pills by the medical profession.

Anti-Bilious.....	{ Ext. Coloc. Co. 2½ grs. }
(Vegetable).....	{ Podophyllin, ¼ gr. }
	{ Ext. Nucis Vom. ½ gr. }
Aperient.....	{ Ext. Coloc. Co. 2 grs. }
	{ P. Rhei, ½ gr. }
Calomel.....	½ ad 5 grs.
Cathart. Comp.....	{ Ext. Coloc. Simp. ½ gr. }
	{ Podophyllin, ¼ gr. }
	{ Pulv. Res. Scam. ½ gr. }
Cathart. Veg.....	{ Pul. Aloes Socot. 1¼ gr. }
	{ Pulv. Cardamoni, 1-9 gr. }
	{ Pulv. Saponis, ½ dr. }
	{ Aloes, 1 gr. }
Cook's.....	{ Calomel, ½ gr. }
	{ Rhei, 1 gr. }
	{ Sapo, ½ gr. }
Fer Carb. Quin et Strychniae.....	{ Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 2 grs. }
	{ Quin. Sulph. 1 gr. }
	{ Strychniae 1-60 gr. }
Ferri Pyro-Phos. Quiniae.....	{ Ferri Pyro-Phosph. 2 grs. }
	{ Quiniae Sulph. 1 gr. }
et Strychniae.....	{ Strychniae 1-60 gr. }
Ferri et Quiniae Sulph.....	{ Quiniae Sulph. 1 gr. }
	{ Ferri Met. 1 gr. }
Hooper's.....	
Hydrarg. (U. S. P.).....	1 ad 5 grs.
Iodoform.....	1 gr.
et Ferri.....	{ Ferri Carb. (Vallet) 2 grs. }
Ipecac et Oppii (Pulv. Doveri, U. S. P.).....	5 grs.
Lady Webster's.....	{ Pulv. Aloes Socot 3 grs. }
	{ Gum Mastich, Flor. Rosae, 3 grs. }
Opil et Belladon.....	{ Opil Pulv. ½ gr. }
	{ Ext. Belladonae, ½ gr. }
Opil et Camph.....	{ Opil, 1 gr. }
	{ Camph. 2 grs. }
Pancreatin.....	5 grs.
Pepsin.....	5 grs.
Pepsin Porci et Bismuth.....	{ Bismuth S. Nit. 5 grs. }
	{ Pepsin Porci, 1 gr. }
Pepsin Porci, et Bismuth.....	{ Bismuth S. Nit. 2½ grs. }
	{ Pepsin Porci, 2½ grs. }
et Strychniae.....	{ Strychniae, 1-60 gr. }

Pepsina Porci et Pancreatine, et Bismuth.....	{ Pepsina Porci, 2 grs. }
	{ Pancreatine, 2 grs. }
	{ Bismuth S. Nit. 2 grs. }
Phosphori (c. Sac. Lact. 2 grs.) 1-60 ad 1-100 gr.	
Phosphori Comp.....	{ Phosphori, 1-100 gr. }
	{ Ext. Nuc. Vom. ¼ gr. }
Podophyl. (c. Sacch. Lact. 2 gr.) ¼, ½, 1-10 gr.	
Podophyllin.....	½ and 2 grs.
Potass. Bicarb.....	8 grs.
Potass. Bromid.....	5 grs.
Potass. Bromid.....	10 grs.
Potass. Bromid.....	{ Potass. Bromid. 8 grs. }
et Ammon Valer.....	{ Ammon. Valer. 2 grs. }
Potass. Chlor.....	5 grs.
Potass. Iodid.....	5 grs.
Quiniae Bi-Sulphat.....	¼ gr.
Quiniae Bi-Sulphat.....	1 gr.
Quiniae Bi-Sulphat.....	2 grs.
Quiniae Bi-Sulphat.....	3 grs.
Quiniae Bi-Sulphat.....	4 grs.
Quiniae Bi-Sulphat.....	5 grs.
Quiniae Sulphat.....	½ gr.
Quiniae Sulphat.....	1 gr.
Quiniae Sulphat.....	2 grs.
Quiniae Sulphat.....	3 grs.
Quiniae Sulphat.....	4 grs.
Quiniae Sulphat.....	5 grs.
Rhei Comp. (U. S. P.).....	{ Pulv Rhei, 2 grs. }
	{ Pul. Aloes Socot. 1 ½ grs. }
	{ Pul. Myrrh, 1 gr. }
	{ Ol. Menth. Pip. 1 gr. }
Santonin.....	1 gr.
Santonin (with Chocolate).....	{ Santonin, 1 gr. }
	{ Ext. Cacao, 4 grs. }
Sodi Bicarb.....	8 grs.
Sodii et Magnes. Lact. c. Pepsin, each 2 grs.	
Strychniae (c. Sacch. Lactis, 2 grs.).....	1-60 gr.
Strychniae.....	{ Strychniae 1-100 gr }
	{ Phosphori, 1-100 gr. }
Comp.....	{ Ext. Cannab. Ind. 1-16 gr. }
	{ Ferri Carb. Vallet. 1 gr. }
Syphilitic, No. 1.....	{ Potass. Iodid. 2½ grs. }
	{ Hyd. Chlor. Cor. 1-40 gr. }
Tannin.....	2 ad 5 grs.
Triplex.....	{ Aloes, 2 grs. }
	{ Pil. Hydrarg. 1 gr. }
	{ Podophyllin, ¼ gr. }
Zinci Bromid.....	1 gr.
Zinci Phosphat.....	1 gr.
Zinci Valerian.....	1 gr.

Special Receipts made to order when 1000 Pills are ordered at one time.

N.B.—These Pills will be sent by mail to physicians. No charge for postage.

Please specify "Wyeth & Bros." on orders or prescriptions for these goods.

References in San Francisco: Redington, Hostetter & Co., Crane & Brigham, and the wholesale and retail drug trade; Drs. Whitney, Gibbons, Prevost, Ellinwood, Morse, Hewston, McNutt, and the regular Medical Profession. Also physicians and druggists throughout the Eastern States.

Samples of these goods sent to Physicians and Druggists upon application to S. M. Burroughs, traveling agent for Messrs. John Wyeth & Bro., address, 318 Front St., San Francisco.

Dispensed by the principal apothecaries in S. F. and elsewhere. For sale by Redington, Hostetter & Co. and Crane & Brigham and all wholesale druggists in San Francisco.

V

J. H. A. FOLKERS & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF
Surgical Instruments & Dental Goods,

MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES AND APPARATUS FOR DEFORMITIES, ETC.,
DEALERS IN FINE CUTLERY,

No. 118 Montgomery Street, San Francisco,
Adjoining Occidental Hotel Entrance.

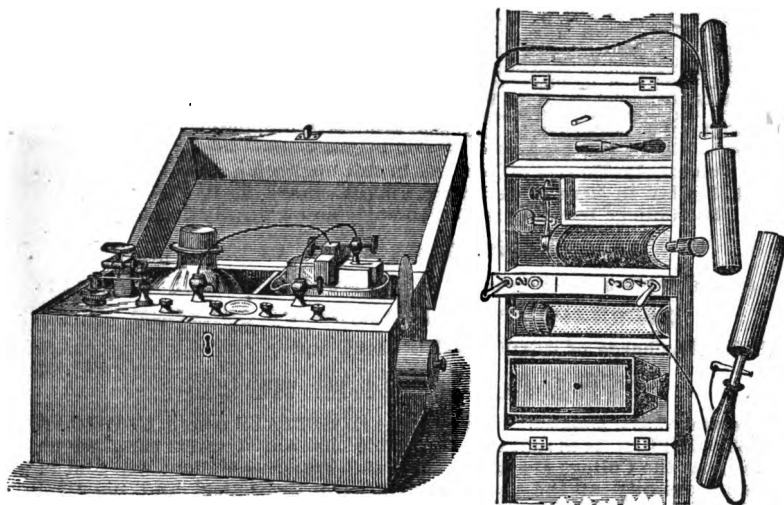
SOLE AGENTS FOR GEORGE TIEMANN & CO., NEW YORK.

Would respectfully call the attention of the Profession to our newly added excellent assortment of Electro-Medical Apparatus: we mention the celebrated

STOEHRER'S GALVANIC BATTERIES,
OF 8, 16, 32 CELLS.

Dr. Jerome Kidder's Electro-Medical Apparatus, viz:

OFFICE BATTERY, NEW TIP BATTERY, AND NEW RUBBER HOPPER BATTERY.



J. Kidder's Office Battery.

GaiFFE's Pocket Battery.

GAIFFE'S BISULPHATE OF MERCURY BATTERY, see illustration.
RHUMKORFF'S BISULPHATE OF MERCURY BATTERY,
DUBOIS-REYMOND APPARATUS,

TOGETHER WITH

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED ELECTRODES.

Special attention paid to the manufacturing of

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMITIES AND TRUSSES.

Being in constant communication with New York, Berlin, Paris and London, we have all the latest improvements in this line.

Medical College of the Pacific.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

University College.

Faculty.

A. J. BOWIE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery, and President of the Faculty.
 J. F. MORSE, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine
 J. F. WHITNEY, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Physiology.
 CHAS. MCCORMICK, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica.
 HENRY GIBBNS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
 L. C. LANE, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, and Clinical Surgery.
 EDWIN BENTLEY, M. D., Acting Professor of Surgery, Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
 EDWIN BENTLEY, M. D., Prof. of Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy and Pathology
 C. N. ELLINWOOD, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
 ADOLPH BARKAN, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
 THOMAS PRICE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
 J. H. WYTHE, M. D., Professor of Microscopy and Biology.
 HENRY GIBBONS, Jr., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
 J. R. PREVOST, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.
 W. T. WYTHE, M. D., Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis.

The regular Course of Lectures in this institution commences on the first Monday in June of each year, and continues until November.

The College building is conveniently and centrally located at

114 Stockton Street, south of Geary.

At which place the dispensary Clinics are also held. Adjoining is the

LABORATORY OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Under the charge of PROFESSOR PRICE, and

THE DISSECTING ROOM

Is conveniently situated. The various HOSPITALS where CLINICAL INSTRUCTION is given, are accessible by aid of street cars, which pass near the College every few minutes. Thus the student will find in close proximity all the varied appliances for theoretical and practical instruction. It will be seen that the

REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES,

Is given in the SUMMER, contrary to common usage. In San Francisco, the disadvantages attendant upon such plan do not exist. The heat is never oppressive or enervating; on the contrary, the sea winds are bracing and invigorating. There are no rains during the lecture months, the atmosphere is dry and the temperature rarely above 70°, while it ranges considerably lower. These circumstances tend to prevent decomposition and add many advantages to the prosecution of dissection.

The Faculty takes pleasure in announcing that the college building has just been materially enlarged and refitted throughout, at an expense of several thousand dollars, by reason of which its facilities for the prosecution of the study of medicine have been greatly increased.

THE DISSECTING ROOM,

Which is a model of convenience is efficiently ventilated and lighted, and, except for size is not excelled by any in the country. It is open for the use of students during the entire year.

PRELIMINARY COURSE.

The Preliminary Course will commence on the 13th of January, 1875, and will consist of the following Clinics and Lectures:

CLINICS.

PROFESSORS BARKAN & DOUGLASS, City and County Hospital, Tuesdays.
 PROFESSOR ELLINWOOD, U. S. Marine Hospital, Thursdays.
 PROFESSORS BENTLEY & GIBBONS, City and County Hospital, Saturdays.
 In addition, Clinics will also be given at the College, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by PROFESSORS BARKAN & BENTLEY, and DRs. SOULE, PLUMMER, DORR, and WYTHE.

LECTURES.

WEDNESDAYS.

PROF. PREVOST, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
 PROF. GIBBONS, Hygiene and Legal Medicine.
 PROF. WYTHE, Vegetable Histology and Elementary Biology.
 PROF. BARKAN, Anatomy and Physiology of Eye and Ear.
 PROF. PRICE, Physiological Chemistry and Chemical Climatology.

FRIDAYS.

PROF. DOUGLASS, Surgical Anatomy.
 W. T. WYTHE, M. D., Diseases of the Nervous System.
 PROF. BENTLEY, Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System.
 PR. F. GIBBONS, Jr., Physical Diagnosis.

FEEs

Fees for the full course.....	\$130 00
Matriculation Fee (paid but once).....	5 00
Graduation Fee.....	40 00
Demonstrator's Ticket.....	10 00

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

- 1st. The student must be twenty-one years of age.
 - 2d. He must have attended two full courses of Medical Lectures, one of which must have been delivered in this institution.
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 - 4th. The Candidate must have studied medicine for three years (the terms of attending lectures included) under the direction of a respectable practitioner.
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For list of works published in February, see page 455.

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DIRECTIONS.—On the approach of an attack, indicated by short and difficult breathing, smoke one cigarette or as many as may be necessary to obtain relief. When the symptoms are severe, the smoking should be repeated two or three times a day. Asthmatic patients, whose powers are unimpaired, may also smoke several times a day, as a preventive against attacks.

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PIL: PHOS. IRON AND NUX VOMICA.—Phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$; Ferri.
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Phosphorus is an important constituent of the animal economy, particularly of the brain and nervous system, and is regarded as a valuable remedy for the following diseases, such as,

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The pilular form has been deemed the most desirable for the administration of Phosphorus. It is in a perfect state of subdivision, as it is incorporated with the material while in solution, and is not extinguished by oxidation.

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Phosphorus as a Remedy for Neuralgia.

The following table is taken from a valuable paper, contributed to the "*London Practitioner*" by Prof. J. Ashburton Thompson, on the use of Phosphorus for the above-named complaint, large doses being employed by him, (the 1-25 gr. or more) and with marvelous success. He records 18 cases, as will be seen by table below, and arranges them in three classes—Acute Primary Attacks, Acute Recurrent Attacks and Chronic cases. Six cases occur in each class. In the first class the ages ranged between 25 and 46; in the second between 30 and 40; in the third between 24 and 40.

Some of the patients suffered from Trigeminal, some from Cervico Occipital, some from Cervico Brachial Neuralgia, and one in the second class from Sciatica. All the cases in the first two classes were cured; of the third class three were cured, one of the patients having been afflicted 16 years, without a week's freedom from pain.

Sex.	Age.	Nerves Affected.	Duration of Attack.	Extreme Duration of Treatment.	Complication.	Result.
PRIMARY ACUTE CASES.						
M	40	R. Trigeminal.	4 days.	4 days.	Catarrh.	Recovery.
F	26	L. Trigeminal.	14 days.	10 days.	Anaemia.	"
F	25	" "	21 days.	24 hours.	None.	"
M	46	Cervico Occipital.	12 hours.	12 hours.	General Derangement.	"
F	28	L. Trigeminal.	14 days.	48 hours.	Lactation.	"
F	26	" "	6 days.	12 days.	Catarrh.	"
RECURRENT ACUTE CASES.						
F	60	R. Sciatic.	15 days.	36 hours.	Decay of Nature.	Recovery.
F	33	L. Trigeminal.	5 days.	6 days.	None.	"
F	32	" "	21 days.	24 hours.	"	"
F	35	R. Trigeminal.	10 days.	4 days.	Lactation.	"
F	30	" "	14 days.	5 days.	Phthisis.	"
F	30	" "	7 days.	48 hours.	Debility.	"
CHRONIC CASES.						
F	28	{ R. & L. Trigeminal. }	18 months.	5 weeks.	Phthisis.	Relief.
F	24	{ Cervico Brachial. }	4 weeks.	9 days.	"	"
		{ R. & L. Trigeminal. }				
		{ Occipital, R. & L. }				
M	35	{ Trigeminal. }	12 months.	12 days.	Nervous Debility.	Cure.
F	36	Cervico Brachial.	2 months.	14 days.	Pregnancy.	"
F	26	R. & L. Trigeminal.	16 years.	18 days.	None.	"
F	40	R. Trigeminal.	4 months.	15 days.	" (Decayed Teeth.)	None.

PHOSPHORUS AS A NERVE TONIC.

Its use is supported by no less authority than Prof. Delpech, Prof. Fisher, of Berlin, Dr. Eames, (in the *Dublin Journal*), Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Hammond, of New York. The special treatment indicated in these cases is: 1st. Complete rest of mind, especially abstention from all occupations resembling that upon which the mind has been overworked; 2d. The encouragement of any new hobby or study not in itself painful, which the patient might select; 3d. Tranquility to the senses, which expressly give in these cases incorrect impressions, putting only those objects before them calculated to soothe the mind; 4th. A very nourishing diet, especially of shell fish; 5th. The internal administration of phosphorus in pilular form, prepared by WM. R. WARNER & CO.

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PRICE.

		Per 100	Per 500
PIL ANALEPTIC. (Warner & Co.)			
R	<i>Pu. Antimanialis,</i>		
	<i>" Res. Guaiaci,</i>		
	<i>" Aloes Soc.,</i>	.50	2.75
	<i>" Myrrhae,</i>		
	<i>M=fiat pilulae, No. C.</i>		
			<i>Dose 1-4 Pills.</i>
PIL ANODYNE. (Warner & Co.)			
R	<i>Pu. Camphorae,</i>		
	<i>Morphia Acetat,</i>		
	<i>Ext. Hyoscyami,</i>	.75	3.50
	<i>Ol. Res. Capsici,</i>		
	<i>M=fiat pilulae, No. C.</i>		
			<i>Dose 1-2.</i>
PIL ANTICHLOROTIC. (Warner & Co.)			
R	<i>Potass. Chlor.,</i>		
	<i>Ferr. Chlor.,</i>		
	<i>Pu. Podophyll.,</i>	.75	3.50
	<i>Pu. Myrrhae,</i>		
	<i>M=fiat pilulae, No. C.</i>		
			<i>Dose 1-2.</i>
PIL ANTICHOROMANIA. (Warner & Co.)			
R	<i>Zinci Valer.</i>		
	<i>Ferr. "</i>		
	<i>Ext. Sumbul,</i>	.75	3.50
	<i>M=fiat pilulae, No. C.</i>		
			<i>Dose 1-2.</i>
PIL ANTISPASMODIC. (Warner & Co.)			
R	<i>Ext. Hyoscyami,</i>		
	<i>Morphia Acetat,</i>		
	<i>Brom. Camphor,</i>	.75	3.50
	<i>Pu. Capsici,</i>		
	<i>M=fiat pilulae, No. C.</i>		
			<i>Dose 1-2.</i>

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PRICE.

Per 100	Per 500
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PIL ANTIPERIODIC.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Cinchonidia Sulph.,	gr. C.		
	Res. Podophylli,	gr. V.		
	Strychnia Sul.,	gr. III.		
	gelsemin,	gr. V.	.80	3.75
	Ferr. Sulph. Ess.,	gr. L.		
	Ol. Res. Capsici,	gtt. X.		
	M=fiat pilulae, No. C.	Dose 1-3.		

PIL ANTISPLENETIC.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Fr. Aloes Soc.,	gr. C.		
	" Ammoniac,			
	" Myrrhae, aa	gr. L.	.60	2.75
	Ext. Bryony,	gr. C.		
	M=fiat pilulae, No. C.	Dose 2-4.		

PIL ASTRINGENT.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Ext. Geranii,	gr. CC.		
	Fr. Opii,	gr. XXV.		
	Ol. Menth. Pip.,		.60	2.75
	Ol. Res. Zingiber, aa	gtt. V.		
	M=fiat pilulae, No. C.	Dose 1-2.		

PIL CATHARTIC. (Cholagogue.) (Warner & Co.)

R	Res. Podophylli,	gr. L.		
	Pil. Hydrarg.,	gr. XXV.		
	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. XII.		
	" Nuc. Vom.,	gr. VI.	.60	2.75
	Ol. Res. Capsici,	gtt. XII.		
	M=fiat pilulae, No. C.	Dose 1-4.		

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PIL ECCOPROTIC.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Ext. Aloes Soc.,	gr. CC.		
	" Nuc. Vomica,	gr. XX.		
	Res. Podophylli,	gr. XXX.	.60	2.75
	Ol. Caryophyl,	gtt. X.		
	M=fiat pilulæ, No. C.	Dose 2=4.		

PIL LAXATIVE.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Tr. Aloes Soc.,	gr. C.		
	Sulphur,	gr. XX.		
	Res. Podophylli,	gr. XX.	.60	2.75
	Res. Guaiaci,	gr. L.		
	Syr. Rhamni,	Q. S.		
	M=fiat pilulæ, No. C.	Dose 1=2.		

PIL SEDATIVE.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Ext. Sumbul,			
	" Valerianæ,			
	" Hyoscyami, aa	gr. L.	.75	3.50
	" Cannab. Ind.,	gr. X.		
	M=fiat pilulæ, No. C.	Dose 1=2.		

PIL TONIC.

(Warner & Co.)

R	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. C.		
	" Humuli,	gr. L.		
	Ferri Carb. Sacch.,	gr. XXV.		
	Ext. Nuc. Vomica,	gr. V.	.60	2.75
	Res. Podophylli,	gr. IV.		
	Ol. Res. Zingiber,	gtt. X.		
	M=fiat pilulæ No. C.	Dose 1=2.		

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Immediately upon its introduction into this country it took front rank as a pure and strictly reliable article, and we feel warranted in claiming it to be, *beyond any question, the best and most reliable Cod Liver Oil in the world.*

We may further mention that in addition to having received unqualified testimonials as to its merits from eminent medical men in Europe and in this country, the indorsement of such distinguished men as Lewis A. Sayre, M.D., J. Marion Sims M.D., H. B. Sands, M. D., and others ; it took the first prize at the Great International Exhibitions of England, France, Italy Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia ; and at the recent *World's Fair at Vienna it was awarded two first-class Medals*—the only medal for progress given to Cod Liver Oil, and the Medal for Merit over *fifty-six competitors*, embracing specimens from all quarters of the globe ; and more recently at Drammen, Norway, it received the highest award.

In view, therefore, of what we know of the article itself, and of the numberless testimonials it has received, we can with confidence recommend it to physicians, druggists and consumers.

We will be pleased to receive orders for it direct, or through druggists. It is now quite generally kept in stock by respectable apothecaries throughout the country.

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